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20 October 1983

SOUTHEAST ASIA REPORT

No. 1356

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POSSIBLE REASONS FOR TIN OO'S DEPARTURE FROM POWER NOTED

Bangkok SU ANAKHOT in Thai 5-11 Jun 83 pp 36-37

[Article: "Burmese Politics Proves the Power of Gen Ne Win"]

[Text] Around the middle of November of last year when Gen Ne Win, 73, suddenly gave up his position as president of Burma, even though he had played that role for almost 20 years, he had Oo San Yoo move into this position as his puppet. Diplomats in Asia and the West expressed the view that Brig Gen Tin Oo, 55, should be watched closely because he might be a pawn which Gen Ne Win was using to balance the power of Oo San Yoo. The political career of Brig Gen Tin Oo could skyrocket to the throne if for some reason Gen Ne Win should depart this earth.

In that case diplomatic circles on all sides would stampede for biographies of Tin Oo as the number three man in the Burmese Socialist Program Party or BSPP. He was also the brain-power for political and military affairs and spokesman for Gen Ne Win as well as the former director of the powerful Burmese Information Service or NIB. In November 1981 Tin Oo advanced to number one in the party secretariat after Mr Tong Kyi, the former party secretary, died suddenly of heart failure. Just 4 months prior to this the party congress passed a resolution at the fourth session making Tin Oo a member of the Politburo, another position. It was as if he had been made number one of 19 members of the state assembly as well as being number one of 474 members of the Burmese People's Assembly.

Tin Oo was admired as a man of high personal convictions as well as being wise and tactiturn. He had studied espionage and intelligence gathering in the United States at the beginning of the fifties. On his return he became military chief of staff for Gen Ne Win. This was the beginning of a close relationship which has lasted 27 years even though all sides have been watching to see if Tin Oo was a political heir secretly chosen by Gen Ne Win. Tin Oo was skillful enough not to reveal himself in this and content enough to prefer a role as a favorite son.

"Everyone in the party and the country feared Tin Oo because he was very close to Ne Win," a high Burmese source revealed last year. Nevertheless Tin Oo tried to dispel the rumors that he was just a mouse used by Ne Win to lure the cats. To quote a proverb: It was as if while running from the tiger one met the crocodile. Therefore, it was good that he picked the middle ground between the big cats and the rhinoceros.

This position of Tin Oo was interpreted in diplomatic circles to mean that he wanted to play a greater role behind the scenes and would use his great power through puppets in various important organizations.

But just 6 months later the political monsoons were falling repeatedly on Tin Oo, and his followers began to distance themselves. He became a person "without authority and without future"--nothing was left. This nightmare began in the middle of May of this year when Burmese officials announced that Tin Oo had offered his letter of resignation from his position in the assembly and his membership in the state assembly. No reason was given and it did not specifically mention whether Tin Oo resigned from his position in the secretariat of the BSPP.

Diplomats in Rangoon revealed that Tin Oo also resigned from his number three position in the party and that the person who fired Tin Oo from all his political positions and left him powerless was Gen Ne Win, who had guided him constantly until he was well off.

It is certain that Tin Oo's resignation--perhaps it was a forced resignation--was unusual and was the result of something very curious because on the same day that it was announced that Tin Oo had offered his resignation, it was also announced that the former Col Bo Ni, minister of home and religious affairs, was given a vacation. Col Bo Ni was widely known to have been an old and loyal subordinate of Tin Oo from the time he worked for the National Information Department until Tin Oo advanced beyond administration of the information unit and Col Bo Mya took his place.

Another curious event took place the day after Tin Oo lost his political power. Officials were quick to reclaim the Mercedes which went with his position. It was as if to emphasize that Tin Oo had been kicked out of politics in Burma and that there was no way for him to come back.

After Tin Oo's political power was cut it was said that Gen Ne Win was responsible. He still held the most powerful position in the country as chairman of the Burmese Socialist Program Party and had begun to feel uneasy about Tin Oo. Tin Oo was very ambitious politically, and had much power of the sort that if he did not quickly finish off Tin Oo, he might one day in the future end up like U Nu, the former leader, whom he deposed in February 1962.

Tin Oo had tried to build a political power base for himself which he hoped would be independent of the military just as Gen Ne Win had done. Tin Oo did this because he knew that the military did not support him since he had not performed military duty with the exception of a desk job as chief of staff for planning. In addition he did not appeal to many of the tough high-ranking officers notably Gen Kyaw Htin, deputy prime minister and minister of defense, 58, who would be a fierce rival for political power in the post-Ne Win era. And there were signs that Gen Kyaw Htin had much better prospects than Tin Oo because he had the army behind him.

The plans to get rid of the political enemies of Tin Oo were made last February and March. But apparently the political destiny of Gen Kyaw Htin was

still strong. He escaped narrowly the talons of Tin Oo. Because of these circumstances Gen Ne Win became very uneasy with the great power of one so close to him.

Operation "Plan Within a Plan" to diminish the political power of Tin Oo began immediately, and directly came upon a suitable means when it was discovered that Tin Oo might be involved in a corruption case, believed to be serious, and upon conviction would require a stiff sentence. The background of the matter, although very involved, boiled down to Tin Oo trying to help Col Bo Mya, his subordinate, avoid conviction even though the vote of the people's assembly was 99.99 percent in favor of sentencing Col Bo Mya and his wife. Tin Oo was alone in opposition.

The trouble started when it was learned that the wife of a Rangoon gold dealer smuggled gold out of the country while traveling with the wife of Col Bo Mya who was traveling to England for medical care early this year. At the same time there was a second rumor that it was the wife of Col Bo Mya, herself, who broke the law when she brought valuable merchandise from Europe into the country without paying any import duty. A third rumor stated that Col Bo Mya's son used his father's influence to avoid paying import duties on expensive merchandise he brought from Singapore while on his honeymoon.

While accusations were being made against Col Bo Mya's wife, officials wanted to attack Col Bo Mya as well and punish him as an example of a high government official who was willing to overlook corruption especially in his own family. But Tin Oo defended his old subordinate saying that it was proper to only charge the wife.

The situation of Tin Oo shows clearly that he was ready to break the bonds of Gen Ne Win's political influence which operated through the people's assembly. This was most dangerous for Ne Win. He could not forgive it because it would be an example for others who would stand up to him in the future.

As Tin Oo was forced to give up his political future, the politicians and diplomats throughout the country had to reanalyze Burma's political future. In particular, if Gen Ne Win should die and the military should unit behind one general to sit on the political throne in order to prevent chaos, who would that leader be?

8149

CSO: 4207/121

OPPOSITION CHARGES ELECTION FRAUD

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 17 Aug 83 p 4

[Text]

NZPA Suva
The Opposition
National Federation
 Party yesterday called
 on a royal commission
 of inquiry into Fiji's
 1982 elections to declare
 that the elections were
 not free and fair.

It also called for a
 declaration that the ruling
 Alliance Party's campaign
 tactics deprived voters,
 particularly native Fijians,
 of their democratic right to
 elect a government freely.

The Federation Party's
 lawyer, Mr Bhupendra
 Patel, made the requests
 during his closing address
 on the first two issues
 under investigation by the
 commission.

The issues are whether
 the Alliance Party commis-
 sioned a report, known as
 the Carroll Report, which
 suggested such things as
 "buying off" Opposition
 candidates and exploiting
 sectional interests in Fiji's
 multiracial community;
 and whether an Australian
 journalist, Clive Speed, was
 employed by the Fiji Gov-
 ernment under Australian
 aid and used by the Alli-
 ance Party for its own
 propaganda work.

Mr Patel also asked the

commissioner, Sir John
 White, to rule that by
 reason of the commission-
 ing of the Carroll Report —
 prepared by Australian
 consultants — there was
 foreign interference in the
 elections, and that such in-
 terference was with the im-
 mediate object of affecting
 the political fortunes of the
 Alliance Party to the detri-
 ment of the National Fed-
 eration Party.

The latter party also
 called for the commis-
 sioner to recommend a
 code of conduct for politi-
 cal parties and candidates,
 to govern their behaviour
 in election campaigns.

The proposals include a
 limit of \$Fiji4000
 (\$NZ5913) on the amount
 of money a candidate can
 spend, a halt in campaign-
 ing at least three days
 before voting begins, and a
 ban on Government
 machinery being used to
 further the interests of the
 party in power.

Mr Patel urged Sir John
 to find that the Alliance
 Party commissioned the
 report — which it has
 denied — and that the
 party had implemented
 some of its recommenda-
 tions.

BRIEFS

FIJI EXPECTS NO GROWTH--Suva--A combination of hurricanes and drought has caused serious damage to the Fiji economy, says the Governor-General, Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau. And he says no economic growth is expected this year. Opening a session of Parliament yesterday, Ratu Penaia said that two hurricanes early this year and a drought now affecting half the country would have serious implications for every aspect of the economy. Sugar output for 1983, originally estimated at 450,000 tonnes, would now be only between 250,000 and 280,000 tonnes. One bright spot was tourism, which had made a quick recovery from damage inflicted on hotels and other properties in March by the first of two hurricanes. Ratu Penaia said tourism had replaced sugar as Fiji's main foreign-exchange earner and last year earned \$F140 million (\$NZ250,425,000). He said this year the Government would enact banking and insurance legislation to improve and develop Fiji's financial system. [Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 16 Aug 83 p 5]

CSO: 4200/24

LARGE PERCENTAGE OF LABOR BELIEVED UNDERNOURISHED

Jakarta PELITA in Indonesian 22 Aug 83 p 1

[Article: "Lack of Better Nutrition for Labor Will Create a Chain Reaction; Indonesian Manpower Must Be Treated Humanely"]

[Text] When asked his opinion on how the Indonesian people's struggle was faring after 30 years of independence, Agus Sudono, general chairman of the All-Indonesia Labor Federation (FBSI), in a special interview with KNI [Indonesian National News Agency], said the lack of direct aid to labor in the form of better nutrition will create a negative chain reaction.

"Labor productivity is low without better nutrition because workers' wages are low, and because wages are low, they are unable to meet their families' needs. Therefore, their children are malnourished; they are unable to get a good education and without the necessary skills they will continue to receive low wages. Therefore, the problem comes full circle, back to its original cause," Agus Sudono said.

The Indonesian labor force which is undernourished, Agus Sudono said, must be given first priority for direct assistance, among things, be given milk and eggs.

This problem must be given serious consideration and handling. Some 30 to 40 percent of the total labor force is undernourished. During REPELITA IV [fourth 5-year economic development plan], it is expected that they will be given milk and eggs at their place of employment.

In addition to the milk and egg allowance, workers should be given "BIMAS [mass guidance--government supported agricultural projects] skills training," that is, BIMAS for farmers or KIK [small investors credit] assistance for small businessmen, and cooperatives, housing and other facilities.

With regard to protection of the people and the nation, Agus Sudono said, all Indonesian peoples and those yet unborn, are protected by ABRI [Indonesian Armed Forces] and the HANKAMRATA [total people's defense system].

Humane Treatment Is Dependent

The Indonesian economic system with its eight lines of equalization is operating well now. The manner in which it is being carried out and how humanely it is being carried out are still problematic. In the further struggle toward full independence, the chairman of the labor federation expects all leaders, both those at the senior level and their subordinates, who earlier participated in the revolution to serve as the best models for the youth of our nation.

6804

CSO: 4213/558

RESTRICTIONS ON TIN EXPORTS EXPECTED TO BE LIFTED IN 1985

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 20 Aug 83 pp 1, 3

[Article: "Restrictions on Tin Exports Expected To Be Lifted in 1985"]

[Text] Tin export restrictions levied by the International Tin Council on its members, which limited exports to 40 percent of 1981 production, are expected to be lifted in 1985.

Drs Soetopo P., chairman of PT Tambang Timah's Public Relations Office Information Service, yesterday told HARIAN UMUM AB that current annual world tin production amounts to about 170,000 tons while annual consumption is 160,000 tons.

With export control, world tin production now only amounts to 100,000 tons. Therefore there is a shortage of some 60,000 tons per year. If there is no leakage (such as smuggling, etc.), it is expected that within 2 years, that is by 1985, export restrictions can be abolished.

Indonesia, of course, has been hard hit by the export restrictions. In a supplementary statement to the president's state of the union address in Parliament on 16 August, he noted that Indonesian tin exports in 1982-1983 totaled 27,700 tons. This is a drop of 5,100 tons or 15.5 percent less than 1981-82 tin exports which were recorded at 32,800 tons.

In its April 1982 session the International Tin Council decided to limit Indonesian exports to 25,400 tons for the period 27 April to 30 June 1982 or 15 percent less than 1981 production.

The decision taken by the council took into account the drop in the tin price on the world market caused by the recession and the release of strategic stocks of tin held by the United States.

Many big companies, Soetopo said, that had stockpiled tin earlier offered their stocks for sale so by June the world surplus amounted to some 100,000 tons.

The extended recession which resulted in a gloomy picture for the tin price caused the council increasingly to tighten its export controls. This was one

of the means by which the International Tin Council could maintain a stable price for tin on the world market.

Production which initially had been reduced by only 15 percent was later cut by 36 percent and is down to 40 percent of 1981 for the period July to September 1983.

With the 15 percent cut in the export quota levied by the council for the period 27 April through 30 June 1982, Indonesia could only export 25,400 metric tons of tin. With the 36 percent cut in production for the period 1 April through 30 June 1983, Indonesia exported only 23,200 metric tons of tin. Now with the 40 percent cut in production levied by the council for the period July to September, Indonesia automatically will export less than 23,200 metric tons of tin per year.

Asked whether there would be further export controls after September, the chief of PT Tambang Timah's Public Relations Office Information Service could not provide a definite response because this question will be decided by the International Tin Council at its quarterly meeting.

However, according to the forecast of experts, the end of the recession by 1985 is expected to have a positive effect on the international tin trade.

PT Tambang Timah, of course, was hard hit by the restrictions, but to date the state-owned company has not had to release any of its employees. At the same time the company has admitted that a number of its dredges are idle.

6804

CSO: 4213/558

DEVELOPMENT, REHABILITATION OF SUGAR MILLS DISCUSSED

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 20 Aug 83 pp 1, 3

[Article: "Four Ministers Discuss Development and Rehabilitation of Sugar Mill"]

[Text] For about 2 hours on Thursday afternoon [18 August] at the Ministry of Industry in Jakarta, Engineer Hartarto, minister of industry, Prof Dr B.J. Habibie, minister for research and technology, Engineer Hasjrul Harahap, minister for increasing production of perennial crops, Engineer Drs Ginanjar Kartasasnita, vice minister for promotion of the use of domestically produced products, discussed the rehabilitation and development of sugar mills.

The meeting was also attended by Engineer Eman Yogasara, director general of the basic metals industry, Engineer Sidharta, director general of the basic chemicals industry, and the director of PT Bharata, a company that produces machinery for domestic industries.

The Public Relations Office of the Ministry of Industry was unable to provide details on the results of this meeting because, a public relations staff member said, they have not yet been reported to the president.

Increased Production

According to data obtained from the BKPM [Capital Investment Coordinating Board], 1979 national sugar consumption totaled 1.6 million tons or about 12 kg per capita per year. Of this total, 1.4 million tons are produced domestically and the remaining 200,000 tons are imported.

It is estimated that per capita sugar consumption will increase. National sugar consumption is estimated to rise to 3.4 million tons by 1988, or an average of 19 kg per capita per year.

The government has drawn up a program for increasing sugar production during PELITA's III and IV [third and fourth 5-year economic development plan] and by 1988 national sugar production is expected to reach 3.4 million tons.

An investment of an estimated \$2.5 billion is needed to carry out the program for increasing sugar production while foreign exchange revenue earned from sugar exports is expected to total \$3.5 million by 1988.

Outside Java

According to the BKPM directives, the new sugar mills must be built and land must be cleared for new sugarcane plantations in regions outside Java. The companies concerned must prepare their own land or the PIR [light industry project] model must be used.

Fifteen sites outside Java have been selected for the construction of new sugar mills. Sugar produced there is to be used to meet domestic requirements for export.

6804

CSO: 4213/558

BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION ON INDONESIAN PERSONALITIES

[Unless otherwise noted, the following information on Indonesian personalities has been extracted from Indonesian language sources published in Jakarta.]

DR MARTONO KADRI—The governments of Kuwait, Qatar, and Bahrain have agreed to the appointment of Dr Martono Kadri as Indonesian ambassador to Kuwait, Qatar, and Bahrain, with his residence in Kuwait. Martono Kadri replaces Ambassador R Sayogo, who has completed his tour of duty. Martono Kadri was born in Kutawinangun (Kebumen Regency, Central Java) on 9 March 1924. He is a Muslim and majored in international relations at the Faculty of Social and Political Studies of the University of Gadjah Mada, from which he graduated in 1955. He also attended the Senior Officers' Course in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1968 and the State Administration Institute in 1972. He previously served as Indonesian ambassador to the Syrian Arab Republic and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan from 1978-81. In 1981 he was appointed secretary in the Directorate General of Political Affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [Text] [Surabaya SURABAYA POST in Indonesian 21 Jul 83 p 1] 5170

DOCTOR GANDI—Doctor Gandi, 52 years old, until recently director general for state financial supervision in the Ministry of Finance, on Wednesday [27 July] was installed in office as chief of the State Financial and Development Supervision Body. He was installed in office by Dr Sudharmono, minister and state secretary, at the State Secretariat building in Jakarta. The State Financial and Development Supervision Body (BPKP) is a non-ministerial government institution which was established on the basis of Presidential Decision No 31/1983. Among reporters who usually cover the Ministry of Finance Doctor Gandi is known as informal and open. Indeed, reporters often rephrase their questions, fearing that they have not heard his answers properly, because his answers are so frank. It is believed that he leads a simple, private life. Doctor Gandi was born in Pandeglang, West Java, on 25 December 1931. He initially attended an accountancy course in Bandung and then went on to the Faculty of Economics of the University of Indonesia. In 1962 he was chief of financial administration and later was chief of the State Accounting Office in Irian Jaya province. In 1963 he became chief of the Finance Office in Irian Jaya. In 1964 he moved to Jakarta to occupy the position of chief of the Directorate of State Accounting in the Ministry of Finance. In 1965 he became inspector general of the Ministry of Finance and in 1967 he became director general of the State Financial Supervision Body. [Excerpts] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 29 Jul 83 p 1] 5170

DR IDRIS WIRYAATMADJA—Dr Ismail Saleh, the attorney general, presided over the transfer of office ceremony at which Dr Hamrat Hamid turned over his former position as chief public prosecutor for Bengkulu Province to Dr Idris Wiryaatmadja, his replacement. Hamrat Hamid will take over a new position as chief public prosecutor of the Special Area of Aceh. Dr Idris Wiryaatmadja had previously been

assistant to the chief public prosecutor of West Java Province in the Regional Supervision Section, which is located in Bandung. [Excerpts] [Jakarta PELITA in Indonesian 29 Jul 83 p 7] 5170

LT GEN (RETIRED) WIYOGO ATMODARMINTO—Lt Gen (Retired) Wiyogo Atmodarminto has been appointed Indonesian ambassador to Japan. He replaces Ambassador Sayidiman Suryo Hadiprodjo, who has completed his tour of duty. The Japanese Government has approved the appointment, according to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in an announcement made Friday [29 July]. Wiyogo Atmodarminto, who was born in Yogyakarta on 22 November 1926, had previously been commander of Defense Area II from 1981-83. Other military assignments he has had include: commander of Garuda Contingent IV in Vietnam (1973), chief of staff of KOSTRAD [Army Strategic Reserve Command] (1973-74), governor of the Army Section of the Indonesian Armed Forces Academy [AKABRI] (1974-78), commander of KOSTRAD (1978-80), and commander of Defense Area I (1980-81). He is married and has four children. His education includes attendance at an HIS [Dutch colonial elementary school], a MULO [Dutch colonial vocational junior high school], and an SMT [technical high school]. His military training has included the following: the first class at the Military Academy in Yogyakarta (1945-48), the Jungle Warfare Training Center in Singapore (1952), the Infantry Advanced Officer Course in the United States, the fourth class at the Army Staff and Command School (1965), training in West Germany, and the National Defense Institute (1972-73). [Text] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 30 Jul 83 p 8] 5170

DR RIDWAN SANI—Dr Himawan, the deputy attorney general for special criminal affairs, in the name of the attorney general installed Dr Ridwan Sani in office as chief public prosecutor for Bali Province on Saturday [30 July], replacing Dr Sudarno Kartosuhardjo, who is receiving a new post as chief of the Bureau of Equipment and economic prosecutor in the Office of the Attorney General in Jakarta. Dr Ridwan Sani had previously been chief public prosecutor in West Nusa Tenggara Province. [Excerpt] [Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 1 Aug 83 p 1] 5170

POLICE COL GAUTAMA SOEHODO—Police Major General Doctor Issukandar, commanding general of the Educational Development and Training Command [KOBANGDIKLAT], presided over a change of command ceremony between Police Col H Achmad Dimiyati, former commander of the Police Administrative Training Center, and Police Col Gautama Soehodo, his replacement. The ceremony took place at the Police Administrative Training Center in Bandung. Major General Issukandar said that in the future the Police Administrative Training Center will be divided into four training centers, all of them at the level of the Police Section of the Armed Forces Staff and Command School: the Personnel Administrative Training Center, the Logistics and Equipment Training Center, the Electronic Communications Training Center, and the Finance Training Center. Police Col H Dimiyati will receive a new assignment as commander of Police Sector 83 in Purwakarta [Central Java]. Police Col Gautama Soehodo had previously been a staff officer at the Police Section of the Armed Forces Staff and Command School. [Excerpt] [Jakarta HARIAN UMM AB in Indonesian 1 Aug 83 p 2] 5170

MOCH SOEGIANTO—Moch Soegianto was installed in office on Thursday [28 July] as chief public prosecutor for East Nusa Tenggara Province in Kupang. Soegianto replaces Dr M H Silaban, who has been appointed chief public prosecutor in Ambon Province. [Excerpts] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 2 Aug 83 p 8] 5170

PROF DR HARSYA W BACHTIAR—Prof Dr Harsya W Bachtiar was installed in office as chief of the Research, Educational Development, and Cultural Body (BP3K), replacing Dr Soeroso H Prawirohardjo, at a ceremony held at the Ministry of Education and Culture on 3 August. The ceremony was presided over by Dr Nugroho Notosusanto, minister of education and culture. A number of sources state that Doctor Soeroso was replaced as head of the BP3K at his own request. A KOMPAS source stated: "Doctor Soeroso had wanted to resign from the position for a long time. Indeed, his request to resign was submitted when Daed was minister of education and culture." According to information available to KOMPAS, Doctor Soeroso had been chief of the BP3K since 28 April 1980, when he replaced Professor Doctor Setijadi in the position. After Doctor Soeroso leaves the BP3K, he will still continue to teach at the University of Gadjah Mada in Yogyakarta. The KOMPAS source stated: "Beside teaching, it is also hoped that Doctor Soeroso will be able to take a good rest, considering that he has never really recovered from his illness." The source did not state what the illness was. [Excerpt] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 3 Aug 83 p 6] 5170

CSO: 4213/566

BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION ON INDONESIAN PERSONALITIES

[Unless otherwise noted, the following information on Indonesian personalities has been extracted from Indonesian language sources published in Jakarta.]

SOESILO SARDADI—The post of director general for foreign trade in the Ministry of Trade has been turned over to Dr Soesilo Sardadi by Prof Dr Suhadi Mangkusuwondo, the former incumbent. Meanwhile, Professor Suhadi has resumed his previous assignment as chief of the Trade Research and Development Board [BALITBANG], replacing Dr Ibnu Sudjono. The installation in office of Doctor Soesilo, a senior official of the Ministry of Trade, was presided over by Dr Rachmat Saleh, minister of trade, at a ceremony in Jakarta on Friday [12 August], attended by other senior officers of the ministry.

Dr Soesilo Sardadi is the son of Professor Doctor Sardadi. He was born in Yogyakarta on 24 August 1932. He is the father of two children who have graduated from the University of 17 August with a major in business administration. Since the beginning of his career Doctor Sardadi has worked in the banking world. From 1953-66 he was active in private banking. In 1967 he became a director of the Bank Pembangunan Daerah [Regional Development Bank] and served in that capacity until 1972. After that he was appointed a special assistant to the governor of the Bank Indonesia, where he served until 1977. During the same period he was also president and director of PT Bahana Pembiayaan Usaha Indonesia and since 1975 he has been a member of the board of directors of PT Caltex Pacific Indonesia. In 1977 he changed jobs and became secretary of the Asian Development Bank [ADB], whose headquarters are in Manila. He served in this position until 1981. His final position with the ADB was as executive director (1981-83). Doctor Sardadi was born to a very successful family. One of his brothers is the director of Sardjito Hospital in Yogyakarta, and another brother is a Navy doctor. [Excerpts] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 13 Aug 83 p 2] 5170

SUHADI MANGKUSUWONDO—On Friday [12 August] Prof Dr Suhadi Mangkusuwondo transferred his position as director general of foreign trade of the Ministry of Trade to Dr Soesilo Sardadi. Professor Suhadi had been director general of foreign trade since 1975. Previously, he had been director general of research and development in the Ministry of Trade from 1973-75, a position to which he will now return after an 8 year absence. Professor Suhadi, who obtained a Ph D degree in economics from the University of California, is a 1957 graduate of the Faculty of Economics of the University of Indonesia. [Excerpts] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 13 Aug 83 p 2] 5170

FRITS JOHANNES (BROER) TUMBELAKA—Lt Col (Retired) Frits Johannes (Broer) Tumbelaka, the first governor of North Sulawesi, died on Friday [19 August] at Army Central Hospital in Jakarta. He died at age 62 and leaves a wife and two sons. Before becoming governor of North Sulawesi Frits Tumbelaka performed useful service in the resolution of the PERMESTA [Charter of Overall Struggle] uprising in North

Sulawesi in about 1959. At the time he received a special assignment from the military high command to persuade the PERNESTA leaders in the forests of North Sulawesi to come back to their former positions under the Indonesian flag. In 1960 Frits Tumbelaka was appointed deputy governor of North and Central Sulawesi. He was later appointed governor, replacing Governor Baramuli. And when North and Central Sulawesi Province was divided in two to become North Sulawesi and Central Sulawesi, Frits Tumbelaka was appointed governor of North Sulawesi. He was deputy governor of North and Central Sulawesi, governor of North and Central Sulawesi, and governor of North Sulawesi from 1960-65. [Excerpts] [Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 20 Aug 83 pp 1, 12] 5170

LIEUTENANT GENERAL ISMAIL—On 24 August H Soepardjo Roestam, minister of home affairs, installed Lieutenant General Ismail in office as governor of Central Java, at a plenary session of the Central Java Provincial Council at the "Wisma Pancasila" Building in Semarang. Lieutenant General Ismail was definitively installed in office as governor after he was elected by a plurality of votes at the Central Java Provincial Council session on 2 August. He was appointed acting governor of Central Java in April 1983 when Soepardjo Roestam (then the governor of Central Java) was appointed minister of home affairs. Lieutenant General Ismail was born in Maos, Central Java, on 31 December 1927. He graduated from an HIS school [Dutch colonial elementary school] in 1940, from a MULO school [Dutch colonial vocational junior high school] in 1942, and from senior high school [SMA] in 1945. He holds a bachelor's degree from the Faculty of Public and Business Administration of the University of 17 August. His military training included the Military Academy, from which he graduated in 1948, an assignment to the General Staff of the Military Academy of the Bundeswehr in the Federal Republic of Germany (1966-67), and the National Defense Institute, from which he graduated in 1974. Before serving as commander of Military Region VII/Diponegoro, he had been commander of KOSTRAD [Army Strategic Reserve Command]. [Excerpts] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 25 Aug 83 pp 1, 9] 5170

LIEUTENANT GENERAL (RETIRED) WAHONO—H Soepardjo Rustam, minister of home affairs, on 26 August installed Lieutenant General Wahono in office as governor of East Java, replacing H Soenandar Prijosudarmo. Wahono was appointed by Presidential Decision No 180/M/1983. Wahono had previously been director general of customs in the Ministry of Finance. H Soenandar Prijosudarmo, his predecessor, has been elected deputy chairman of the MPR [People's Consultative Council]; he is a member of the Regional Representatives Faction. Wahono presently lives in a small house in the Kebayoran district of Jakarta. He received as an inheritance from his parents a simple village house in Tulungagung [East Java] which still has an earthen floor. His eldest son is a Garuda Airlines DC-10 pilot. His second son is an engineer, while the other two sons are still attending university. Wahono has four sons and two daughters. Wahono's elder brother is a professor in the Netherlands. Wahono's simplicity of manner has been handed down to his children. His adjutant says: "His sons and daughters are just like their father: patient, honest, and modest."

Lieutenant General (Retired) Wahono was commander of Military Region VIII/Brawijaya from 1970-71, in which position he replaced Maj Gen M Jasin. After 2 years as commander of Military Region VIII he was replaced by Maj Gen Widjojo Soejono. Wahono himself moved to the command of KOSTRAD soon after, subsequently becoming deputy chief of staff of the Army and, after that, ambassador to Burma. Wahono was replaced as director general of customs by a brigadier general from Yogyakarta.

Lieutenant General (Retired) Wahono was born in the village of Ngantru, Tulungagung Regency, on 25 March 1925. His wife was born in Cimende, West Java. He attended the Tulungagung HIS [Dutch colonial elementary school] and the MULO [Dutch colonial vocational junior high school] in Kediri. During the Japanese occupation of Indonesia during World War II he attended the platoon commander course held by the PETA [Defenders of the Fatherland, a Japanese-organized militia force during the Japanese occupation of Java] in Sukabumi [West Java], from which he graduated. He later was promoted to first lieutenant and thus began his military career, which continued until he retired as a lieutenant general. After the war for independence he served throughout Java. He served in East Java in Jember, Banyuwangi, Malang, and Surabaya. During operations against the DI/TII [Territory of Islam/Indonesian Islamic Army, a

Muslim dissident group] he served in the field and also had field experience during operations in East Timor and in operations against the G30S/PKI [abortive communist-led coup d'etat in 1965]. After serving as commander of Military Region VIII, he was called back to Army headquarters and became commander of KOSTRANAS [National Strategic Command], later becoming deputy chief of staff of the Army. [Excerpts] [Jakarta PELITA in Indonesian 27 Aug 83 pp 1, 11] 5170

GOVERNMENT BANK DIRECTORS APPOINTED—Dr Radius Prawiro installed a number of directors of government banks in office on Saturday [27 August] at a ceremony in Graha Sawala Hall in the Ministry of Finance. The directors were: Doctor Hendrobudiyanto as director of the Bank Indonesia; Dr Kamardj Arief, as principal director of the Bank Rakyat Indonesia [Indonesian People's Bank]; Somala Wiria, as principal director of the Bank Negara Indonesia 1946 [Indonesian State Bank of 1946]; Dr Moeljoto Djojomartono, as principal director of the Bank Ekspor Impor Indonesia [Indonesian Export-Import Bank]; Soengkono, Deddy Sumadipraja, and A Kukuh Basuki, as directors of the Bank Negara Indonesia 1946; and Dr Setiyono Sosrodarsono as director of the Bank Pembangunan Indonesia [Indonesian Development Bank]. [Excerpt] [Jakarta PELITA in Indonesian 29 Aug 83 pp 1, 7] 5170

BRIG GEN BAMBANG SOEJARTO—The post of director general of customs and excise was transferred from Lieutenant General (Retired) Wahono, the former incumbent (who has been elected governor of East Java) to Brig Gen Bambang Soejarto, in the presence of Dr Radius Prawiro, minister of finance, in Jakarta on Monday [29 August]. Bambang Soejarto was born in Yogyakarta 56 years ago. He holds a bachelor's degree in English and an advanced degree in administration. Other training he has had includes attendance at the Army Staff and Command School and the National Defense Institute, advanced military training in the Soviet Union and the United States, and a seminar on "International Peace Keeping." The new director of customs and excise had previously served in the Ministry of Defense and Security as deputy commander of the Medan Artillery Center, deputy commander of the central intelligence task unit [SATGASNINGPU] in the Security and Order Command, and senior officer assigned to the Intelligence Section [SINTEL] of the Ministry of Defense and Security. His military career in Indonesia has included successive tours of duty as a combat commander during the war for independence, operations against the DI/TII [Territory of Islam/Indonesian Islamic Army, a Muslim dissident group] in West and Central Java, operations against the PRRI/PERMESTA [Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Indonesia/Charter of Universal Struggle] in Sumatra, and operations against the PKI [Indonesian Communist Party] in Madiun [East Java, in 1948] and the G30S/PKI [abortive communist-led coup d'etat in 1965]. Overseas assignments included that of regional contingent commander in Vietnam and the Middle East. [Excerpts] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 30 Aug 83 p 2] 5170

PROF DR IDA BAGUS MANTRA—H Soepardjo Roestam, minister of home affairs, on Monday [29 August] installed Prof Dr Ida Bagus Mantra in office as governor of Bali for a second term (1983-88). The reappointment of Prof Dr Ida Bagus Mantra is based on Presidential Decision No 179/M/1983, dated 11 August. Governor Mantra's previous term of office ended on the date of his reappointment, 29 August.

Prof Dr Ida Bagus Mantra was born in Denpasar [Bali] on 8 May 1928. He was educated in Bali through junior high school [SMP] and then attended senior high school [SMA] in Ujungpandang [South Sulawesi] from 1946-49. After that he attended Visva-Santiniketan University in India from 1950-56, where he obtained an M A and Ph D degree in cultural history. Upon returning from India Dr Ida Bagus Mantra became a lecturer at the University of Indonesia, serving there from 1956-58. In 1959 he became a member of BAPPENAS [National Planning Body]. Beginning in 1961, he became associated with Udayana University, finally serving as rector from 1965-68. He became a member of the DPR-GR [Mutual Assistance Parliament] in 1968 and from 1968-78 was director general of cultural affairs before his installation in office as governor of Bali on 29 August 1978.

As a cultural historian, Prof Dr Ida Bagus Mantra has written a number of scholarly works, including: "History of Balinese Art," "Ancient Indonesian Literature," an Indonesian translation of the Bhagavad Gita, "Pengertian Siwa-Buddha Dalam Sejarah Indonesia Kuna" [Understanding the Spirit of Buddhism in Indonesian Ancient History], and "Kesusasteraan Obat-Obatan di Bali".

He is the second son of Ida Bagus Rai. He is married to I Gusti Ayu Badri, who was born on 20 July 1929. They have one daughter and four sons. [Excerpts] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 30 Aug 83 pp 1, 12] 5170

BRIG GEN GATOT SUHERMAN--On behalf of the president the minister of home affairs installed Brig Gen Haji Gatot Suherman in office as governor of West Nusa Tenggara for the period 1983-88, at a special session of the West Nusa Tenggara Provincial Assembly in Mataram [Lombok] on Tuesday [30 August]. [Excerpt] [Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 31 Aug 83 p 11] 5170

CSO: 4213/567

BRIEFS

U.S. LAW OF THE SEA ATTITUDE--Yesterday, after the ceremony celebrating the 38th anniversary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Foreign Minister Prof Mochtar Kusumaatmadja clarified that the United States cannot be expected to change its attitude toward the law of the sea. "It cannot be expected that Reagan will change his attitude toward the law of the sea," he said. During his visit to Norway, the foreign minister said, he will hold special discussions on the development of the law of the sea with colleagues having sea law expertise. [Excerpt] [Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 20 Aug 83 p 1] 6804

CSO: 4213/558

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 26 SEPTEMBER-2 OCTOBER

[Editorial Report] BK030648 Kampuchean media monitored by Bangkok Bureau have reported the following agricultural developments during the reporting period 26 September-2 October:

National level: Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0406 GMT on 2 October reports that up to mid-September the Trade Ministry purchased 2,975 metric tons of soya beans, 1,040 metric tons of tobacco, 200 metric tons of lacquer, 640 metric tons of dried fish, and 600 metric tons of pigs from the people.

Kandal Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 26 September reports that by September in Kaoh Thom District, Kandal Province, the rainy season corn yield was collected from 3,466 hectares with an average yield of 1 metric ton per hectare. By 11 September peasants in this district sold 83 metric tons of corn to the state. Phnom Penh SPK in English at 1111 GMT on 26 September reports that by mid-September, rice had been planted on 2,430 hectares in Kaoh Thom District, Kandal Province, or 81 percent of the plan. The agricultural district service has supplied peasants with 100 metric tons of chemical fertilizer and a quantity of insecticide. Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 2 October reports that up to 15 September peasants in Kandal Province plowed more than 66,700 hectares of land, broadcast and transplanted over 32,000 hectares of all types of rice among which there were more than 2,200 hectares of ir-36 rice, planted more than 13,400 hectares of subsidiary crops, and 1,100 hectares of industrial crops. Phnom Penh SPK in English at 1111 GMT on 26 September reports that peasants in Kien Svay District, Kandal Province, have planted 1,000 hectares of corn so far this year. Up to 22 September, they sold 200 metric tons of corn to the state. Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0415 GMT on 1 October reports that by the end of September peasants in Kien Svay District, Kandal Province, transplanted 1,500 hectares of rice. They plan to transplant 4,000 hectares of rice. The agricultural provincial service provided 840 kilograms of insecticide to them. Phnom Penh SPK in English at 1106 GMT reports that corn harvest has been completed on all the 2,461 hectares in S'ang District, Kandal Province. In this season Prek Ambel commune came first with a total output of over 300 metric tons. Solidarity production groups in the district had by mid-September covered 6,700 hectares with rice. This was 70 percent of the plan. Svay Rolum, a model commune, has fulfilled its paddy-growing plan for this monsoon on 506 hectares. Peasants in this district have built three more canals, dredged 5,000 meters of old canals, and strengthened five dams. They have been supplied with 495 metric tons of chemical fertilizer.

Siem Reap-oddar Meanchey Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 26 September reports that by the end of August peasants in Srei Snam District, Siem Reap-oddar Meanchey Province, broadcast and transplanted more than 7,100 hectares of rice and sowed 120 hectares of rice. Phnom Penh Radio at 0430 GMT on 27 September reports that from the beginning of this rainy season to the end of August peasants in Varin District, Siem Reap-oddar Meanchey Province, transplanted over 4,400 hectares of all types of rice, that is 67 percent of the plan, and planted over 250 hectares of subsidiary crops.

Phnom Penh: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 27 September reports that up to mid-September peasants in various suburban localities around Phnom Penh broadcast and transplanted more than 1,400 hectares of all types of rice, that is 62 percent of the plan. The agricultural service provided 48 metric tons of chemical fertilizer, 614 liters of insecticide, and 31 sprayers to peasants in these localities.

Battambang Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 26 September reports that by 14 September, over 24,500 hectares of land were tilled, and more than 22,800 hectares of various types of rice were transplanted in Moug Russei District, Battambang Province.

Kompong Chhnang Province: Phnom Penh SPK in English at 1110 GMT on 28 September reports that solidarity production groups in Kompong Chhnang Province had by the beginning of September planted 33,000 hectares of paddy, or 70 percent of the plan for this year. The veterinary service immunized 4,393 head of cattle and 185 pigs against epizootic diseases. Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 28 September reports that up to mid-September, peasants in Kompong Tralach District, Kompong Chhnang Province, sowed 2,276 hectares of rice, transplanted 11,610.50 hectares of all types of rice, planted 446 hectares of corn, and more than 200 hectares of industrial crops. Phnom Penh Domestic Service at 0430 GMT on 2 October reports that from the beginning of the rainy season to the beginning of September, peasants in Baribo District, Kompong Chhnang Province, broadcast, transplanted, and planted 5,860 hectares of all types of rice, that is 67 percent of the plan, planted more than 500 hectares of subsidiary crops, and over 50 hectares of industrial crops. Phnom Penh SPK in English at 1110 GMT on 28 September reports that by the beginning of September Toek Phos District, Kompong Chhnang Province, transplanted rice on 1,660 hectares.

Kompong Cham Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 30 September reports that 7,641 hectares of "7 January" rubber plantation were put into production. During the first half of this year, more than 5,280,000 liters of latex were produced. Phnom Penh Domestic reports at 0430 GMT on 29 September that from the beginning of the rainy season to 20 September, peasants in Ponhea Krek District, Kompong Cham Province, planted over 17,350 hectares of rainy-season rice or 95 percent of the plan; more than 117 hectares of corn, 130 hectares of potatoes, more than 1,420 hectares of mung beans, 622 hectares of peanuts, 920 hectares of sesame, and 120 hectares of sugarcane. Phnom Penh Domestic at 1300 GMT on 30 September reports that up to now 5,594 hectares of all types of rice have been transplanted, and more than 900 hectares of subsidiary crops were planted in Kompong Siem District, Kompong Cham Province.

Phnom Penh Domestic at 1300 GMT on 1 October reports that by the end of August over 9,000 head of cattle were vaccinated against various diseases in Kompong Siem District, Kompong Cham Province. Phnom Penh Domestic at 0430 GMT on 1 October reports that peasants in O Reang Euv District, Kompong Cham Province, planned to grow rainy-season rice on 17,340 hectares. By 20 September, peasants in this district planted 12,520 hectares of rainy-season rice or 72 percent of the plan. They planted almost 1,000 hectares of corn, over 1,400 hectares of mungbeans, and over 90 hectares of vegetables. Phnom Penh Domestic at 0430 GMT on 2 October reports that up to now 6,058 hectares of rice, 72 hectares of corn, 4,265 hectares of soya beans, 594 hectares of mung beans, 72 hectares of red corn, and 13 hectares of cotton were planted in Chamka Leu District, Kompong Cham Province. Phnom Penh Domestic at 1300 GMT on 1 October reports that by the end of August over 9,000 head of cattle were vaccinated against various diseases in Kompong Siem District, Kompong Cham Province. Phnom Penh Domestic at 0430 GMT on 1 October reports that peasants in O Reang Euv District, Kompong Cham Province, planned to grow rainy-season rice on 17,340 hectares. By 20 September, peasants in this district planted 12,520 hectares of rainy-season rice or 72 percent of the plan. They planted almost 1,000 hectares of corn, over 1,400 hectares of mungbeans, and over 90 hectares of vegetables. Phnom Penh Domestic at 0430 GMT on 2 October reports that up to now 6,058 hectares of rice, 72 hectares of corn, 4,265 hectares of soya beans, 594 hectares of mung beans, 72 hectares of red corn, and 13 hectares of cotton were planted in Chamka Leu District, Kompong Cham Province. Phnom Penh Domestic at 1300 GMT on 2 October reports that by 20 September, peasants in Tbong Khmum District, Kompong Cham Province, planted 17,700 hectares of rice or over 98 percent of the plan, 1,680 hectares of corn, nearly 400 hectares of potatoes, nearly 3,500 hectares of beans, 680 hectares of sesame, and 45 hectares of sugarcane. They raised 19,472 head of oxen, and 14,064 head of buffaloes.

Kompong Speu Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 29 September reports that up to mid-September peasants in Phnum Sruoch District, Kompong Speu Province, broadcast and transplanted more than 3,500 hectares of all types of rice.

Prey Veng Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 30 September reports that from the beginning of the rainy season to mid-September, peasants in Sithor Kandal District, Prey Veng Province, transplanted more than 16,000 of all types of rice or 95 percent of the plan.

CSO: 4212/5

VODK REPORTS ATTACK ON SIX ENEMY POSITIONS

BK010740 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
30 Sep 83

[Text] Our national army and guerrillas attacked six Vietnamese enemy positions located on the O Khcheay-Chisang portion of Route 10 east of the Pailin District Township on the Pailin-route 10 battlefield at 0500 on 23 September. We killed 40 Vietnamese soldiers, including two regiment commanders, and wounded 65 others for a total of 105 casualties. We completely destroyed these six positions, namely: The company position at Chisang, the company position at Svay Sar, the company position at (?Thnal Keng), the platoon position at O Khcheay, the platoon position west of Chisang village, and the platoon position between Chisang village and Svay Sar. We destroyed a DK-82, a 60-mm mortar, four B-41's, three B-40's, two 12.7-mm machineguns, 14 AK's, a battalion command post, a rice warehouse with 100 bags of rice, an ammunition depot, four military barracks, 80 trenches, an 8-meter-long cement bridge at Svay Sar, a 20-meter-long wooden bridge at O Khcheay, and some other materiel. We seized 34 AK's, three RPD's, an M-79, two B-40's, three B-41's, three Goryunovs, two 12.7-mm machineguns, two pistols, 60 hand grenades, 10 crates of AK ammunition, eight crates of Goryunov rounds, 15 AK ammunition pouches, 40 AK magazines, three telephone sets, 1,000 meters of telephone cable, a compass, a sheet of map, 50 rucksacks, 33 hammocks, 50 sets of clothing, 35 helmets, 50 pairs of shoes, 45 rolls of oilskin, eight knives, a wristwatch, a tape recorder, 35 canteens, 30 belts, and some other equipment and documents.

We completely destroyed and controlled these six positions. Long live our valiant national army, guerrillas, and people of the Pailin-Route 10 battlefield!

CSO: 4212/5

BRIEFS

GUERRILLAS LIBERATE BAVEL DISTRICT--On the night of 25 September, our national army and guerrillas launched a commando raid in the Bavel District seat, Battambang Province. Following 30 minutes of fighting, we liberated and took full control of this district seat. We killed 10 Vietnamese soldiers, wounded 15 others, destroyed two bridges--the Kandaol Bridge which is 15 meters long and the bridge at the Bavel market place which is 10 meters long--15 trenches, two military barracks, and a large quantity of war materiel, and seized four AK's, one B-40, and 1,250 AK rounds. We liberated and took control of eight hamlets--Phum Kdaol Leu, Kdaol Kraom, Suon Sla, Phum San, Sangke Ve, Phdach Proat, Kompong Sdau and Kompong Riem. Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas, and people on the Sisophon south of Route 5 battlefield! [Text] [BK030705 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 2 Oct 83]

MOKHTAR MESSAGE TO KHIEU SAMPHAN--His Excellency Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs: I would like to express my sincere thanks for your cordial congratulations on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the Indonesian National Day. Please accept my best wishes. May your excellency always enjoy good health and well-being. [Signed] [Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, foreign minister of Indonesia] ["Recent" message from Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja to Democratic Kampuchean Vice President for Foreign Affairs Khieu Samphan] [Text] [BK040439 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 3 Oct 83]

VIETNAMESE PLATOON POSITION ATTACKED--On 22 September, our national army and guerrillas attacked a Vietnamese enemy platoon position at Veal Thom, Thmar Bang District, Koh Kong Kraom battlefield. We killed eight Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 10 others for a total of 18 casualties. We destroyed a B-40, a B-41, eight AK's and a RPD. We seized a B-41, three AK's and a quantity of materiel. We destroyed and completely occupied this position. Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas, and people on the Koh Kong Kraom battlefield! [Text] [BK020312 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 1 Oct 83]

CSO: 4212/5

SALI VONGKHAMSAO RECEIVES PRK, INDIAN ENVOYS

BK020918 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] Sali Vonglamsao, vice chairman of the council of ministers and chairman of the state planning committee, received Nguon Phansiphon and Shiv Kumar, respectively new ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRK and the Republic of India to Laos, during courtesycalls on the afternoon of 30 September after they presented their credentials to the LPDR president.

On this occasion, Vice Chairman Sali Vongkhamhao talked with Nguon Phansiphon on the special solidarity and all-round cooperation between the two parties, states and peoples of Laos and Kampuchea, which are growing fruitfully and which cannot be broken by any enemy. They all exchanged views on the current situation in the PRK. The guest pointed out the cruel crimes committed by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique against the Kampuchean people and the psychological warfare schemes of the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists who want to swallow up the three Indochinese countries and other nations in this region.

Vice Chairman Sali Vongkhamhao hailed the great achievements and victories recorded by the Kampuchean party, state and people in firmly defending the building their country.

During his talks with Shiv Kumar, Sali Vongkhamhao explained the unswerving stand of the LPDR party and government toward the Republic of India. He said the bilateral relations and cooperation are improving daily and benefiting the people in each country.

The talks between the host and the guests proceeded in an atmosphere of cordiality.

CSO: 4206/9

ACHIEVEMENTS OF NEW ECONOMIC POLICY

Selangor SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA in Chinese 29 Jul 83 p 29

[Editorial]

[Text] While expounding the problem of poverty in our country before Parliament, Deputy Prime Minister Datuk Musa Hitam divulged some spectacular figures. First of all, since the implementation of our New Economic Policy 10 years ago, we have evidently made great achievements in the dual goal of eradicating poverty and plural society. Although the deputy prime minister admitted that a big gap between the rich and the poor still exists today, a more important fact is that our poverty rate has dropped from 49.3 percent in 1970 to 29.2 percent in 1980.

The achievement in the field of plural society may be amply reflected in the steady rise of the Malays' economic position. Citing an example from a survey, the deputy prime minister said if we use the average monthly income of a family as an index, then between 1970 and 1979 alone the real income of a Malay family has gone up 1.8 times. Taking the 40 percent of Malay families which have the lowest average monthly income nationwide as an example, their average monthly income has increased from M\$56.76 to M\$140.30 during this period.

Of course, these figures are not sufficient as an indication of the improvement of the economic status of the Malays. As a matter of fact, as pointed out by the deputy prime minister, more and more Malays are holding controlling share rights in estates, mining industry, banking and finance as time passes. In many cities they are more and more active in taking part in economic activities. All these endeavors prove that the implementation of the New Economic Policy has brought outstanding results.

Nevertheless, one of the challenges to be conquered by our government remains how to narrow the discrepancy between the rich and the poor. And it must be pointed out that this discrepancy exists within other nationalities, too. Consequently, any effort to eradicate this rich-poor gap should bring about benefits to the low-income people of various nationalities.

The deputy prime minister explicitly pointed out that all nationals in our country can narrow the rich-poor discrepancy within their respective communities through hard work and higher productivity. He stressed that we must

maintain a high-level economic growth in order to provide the people at all levels with opportunities to augment their income. These points should be fully put into practice to establish a just and prosperous Malaysian society.

On the second anniversary of his premiership, Mahathir Mohamad pointed out in his talk that resources of a nation must be equally enjoyed by all its people, irrespective of nationality. This is a point that must be accepted by the entire population, and only thus can the smooth and satisfactory solution to our poverty problem be guaranteed eventually.

Under such a situation, as citizens of this country, the Chinese really should not underestimate their own capabilities or belittle themselves before others. Facts have shown that during the past 2 years the Mahathir administration has carried out many new programs and promoted many new ideas. These new policies and programs are aimed at our economic development under most favorable conditions. In other words, expanding our economic pie is indeed the highest political goal of the Mahathir administration.

During this process, it is clear that the Chinese community must undergo self-reform, adopt modern management systems, pool the wisdom and efforts of everyone, and energetically adjust to the new trend in national economic development in order to fully utilize and share the civil rights to the nation's resources.

9300

CSO: 4205/16

TV FOOD COMMERCIALS CONTRARY TO ISLAMIC NORMS TO BE BANNED

Selangor SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA in Chinese 30 Jul 83 p 5

[Text] The minister of information is considering the prohibition of TV food commercials which are contrary to Islam norms.

At one time, a certain beverage commercial was banned from TV screens because the advertisement made mention of beef bouillon, which violated certain religious norms, according to the minister, Datuk Sri Hadi Hatam, today.

He said: "When we asked the advertising company that produced the beef bouillon commercial whether the foodstuff coincided with religious norms, it could not prove it. That was why the TV commercial was banned."

This has led to a blanket banning of TV food commercials which are contrary to religious norms.

However, if the Ministry of Information thinks it is unnecessary to totally ban advertisements which do not tally with Islamic norms, it may consider issuing a guideline specifying which food advertisements coincide with Islamic norms.

The minister said this means that advertising agencies and food manufacturers must show lawful documents explaining whether the product concerned is in line or contrary to Islamic norms.

He pointed out: "The public apparently think that all TV food commercials do not violate religious tenets, but we do not want to be blamed for promoting the sale of sacrilegious products."

Asked whether the ministry's instruction to advertising agencies concerning the presentation of documents involves all commodities or foodstuff only, Datuk Sri Hadi Hatam declined to comment. He merely said that the authorities have not decided which products would require documentary proof of their ingredients.

Advertising agencies and their clients regarded the new instruction unfair.

When advertising agencies received the directive from the commercial division of the Ministry of Information on 30 June, they were at a loss what to do.

The directive said: "I am instructed to inform you to obtain information whether certain products conform to religious tenets and these concern food-stuff, beverages, cosmetics, commodities using animal fats, chemical products and others."

The information should be submitted to the authorities not later than 1 month after receipt of this instruction, with a 1 month's grace period which ends tomorrow.

9300

CSO: 4205/16

PART OF 15 CHINESE ASSOCIATIONS' CULTURE MEMO ACCEPTED

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 30 Jul 83 p 3

[Text] Anwar Ibrahim, minister for culture, youth and sports, said today that the reasonable part of the national culture memorandum submitted by 15 Chinese associations may be acceptable, while the other part, which violates our national cultural policy will be turned down.

He told Parliament today that his ministry has received and scrutinized the said memorandum.

He added that the government welcomes proposals and viewpoints concerning national culture, but his ministry would not accept those which contravene our national cultural policy.

He explained that we cannot compromise the principles adopted at the 1971 National Cultural Conference and that our government will not accept opinions which run counter to these principles.

In reply to a relevant interpellation by Lee Lim Thay, an M.P. representing Kuala Lumpur municipality, the minister said that the memorandum of the Chinese associations mainly concerned the varied cultural outlooks and characteristics of different nationalities.

Minister Anwar said that our national cultural policy not only augurs well for the unification and assimilation of racially different cultural elements in our land, but also provides a niche to incoming cultural elements as long as they coincide with the standards and values of indigenous cultural characteristics.

In molding the nation's culture, he added, the Ministry for Culture, Youth and Sports naturally blends and assimilates all concepts of values. Besides, the traditional "golden mean" lifestyle, neighborliness, righteousness, courtesy, humility and respect to the aged practiced by various nationalities have long been blended into the Malaysian way of life through centuries of cultural development process.

Therefore, there should not be any major problem to be exaggerated and what we should do now is to muster the Malaysian people's abundant sense of responsibility and sincerity in order to jointly promote the existing progress.

Anwar guaranteed that the national cultural policy would not run counter to the goal of a united society, adding that all erroneous interpretations and misunderstandings must be rectified.

He said that a number of narrowminded politicians should not create sensitive issues. He guaranteed that the government would continue to consider all acceptable elements as national culture and meet with representatives of various cultural organizations.

9300

CSO: 4205/16

CHINESE URGED TO STEP UP EFFORT TO DEVELOP CHINESE SCHOOLS

Selangor SIN CHEN JIT POH MALAYSIA in Chinese 31 Jul 83 p 16

[Text] Deputy Finance Minister Datuk Dr Ling Liong Sik stated that for tens of years past, the Chinese nationals have been dutybound to safeguard Chinese education and develop education. Therefore, we must redouble our efforts to achieve a bright future for Chinese education.

Datuk Ling made these remarks while distributing M\$2.5 million worth tax-exempt certificates to Kit Luan Chinese Middle School for donations for the construction of a science building today.

He said that education is a nation's project of vital and lasting importance. The rise and fall, as well as prosperity, of a nation is closely related to the degree of development of its education. The Chinese elders in Malaysia understood the importance of education and therefore donated money and energy to found schools and develop education. Today we have more than 1,000 Chinese schools through the land, the fruits of our elders' collective effort and far-sightedness which deserves our praise and respect.

According to Chinese educational history, one of the targets of education is to propagate the doctrines of ancient sages. Therefore, when we run a school, we must think of benefits for the next generation and the needs of the social environment. In other words, we must think about the future of the students, and we must teach them skills for their livelihood, so they can stand on their own feet in society.

He continued that Kit Luan Chinese Middle School is playing an important role in aiding the government's effort toward mass education. Malaysia is a developing country. It needs specialists, technicians and personnel skilled in various vocations. Therefore, today's educational goal must be adjusted to realistic needs.

Datuk Ling said that Kit Luan Chinese Middle School, pending the addition of more government-aided middle schools, should conduct business courses, technological courses and computer courses to meet the requirements of our country and society.

He also praised the middle school for having produced talented graduates who are serving the people and making contributions to the society. He hoped that the public would give the middle school support, financial and otherwise, so their children would benefit from Kit Luan's education.

Earlier, Datuk Khoo Boon Geok, chairman of Kit Luan Middle School's board of trustees, said that financial sources of independent Chinese secondary schools have always relied on donations from the Chinese community. He hoped the government would give aid, either directly or indirectly, to cultivate more persons of outstanding ability who will serve the nation in due course.

He said that the school wanted to create a better learning environment for the students, that's why it decided to build a science building. The science level of the students will also be enhanced.

He pointed that independent Chinese secondary schools pay attention to education in three different languages, thereby making the furtherance of students' education easier. He appealed to people in all walks of life to support the construction of Kit Luan's science building, so it can be completed soon.

9300

CSO: 4205/16

MCA MEMBERS URGED TO PROMOTE PARTY'S UNITY

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 29 Jul 83 p 14

[Text] Yeo Poh San, MCA's [Malaysian Chinese Association] deputy organizational secretary, stressed that its leaders and members are obliged to uphold the party's highest principles, while their words and deeds must constantly promote the party's unity.

He pointed out that as we march toward the 1990s, MCA will be faced with greater political pressures and challenges, and to cope with them successfully, we must have a stronger and more united party organization.

Mr Yeo, deputy health minister in charge of administration and concurrently Selangor MCA's deputy chairman, made these remarks at a banquet marking MCA's 34th founding anniversary jointly organized by the party's 6 branches and held in a public square yesterday. He declared in his speech:

"Malaysia is a multiracial nation, and its political activities have always carried multiracial characteristics. Although the National Front is composed of various member parties, only one of the components purely serves the interests of a single nationality, namely, the MCA. No other political party represents the Chinese community. That's the cold fact.

"The fate and future of the Chinese society depends on MCA. Already for 30 years we have borne the difficult task of defending the interests of the Chinese, first as a welfare organization and then, collaborating with other political parties, we fought for national independence.

"When we step into the 1990s, we will be subjected to greater political pressures and challenges. Our struggle is how to guarantee the glorious existence and status of the Chinese in our country. To succeed in coping with these challenges, we must have a stronger and more united party, and to attain this goal, we must, to a great degree, rely on the words and deeds of our party's leaders and members.

"Party leaders must be responsible to the party and its members, and at the same time, party members must also be responsible to the party and its leaders. Governed by these motives, the leaders must constantly uphold the highest principles in order to safeguard and strengthen the party's strength and solidarity. This is essential, because the leaders must set an example for the members through their views and actions.

"Party members must also remember that they hold the responsibility of maintaining the highest morale and spirit and that they must ward off all attempts, in word and deed, and may destroy the image of the party and its leadership.

"The challenges of the 80s and 90s are legion. We must possess the capability to meet them and this capability will decide the fate and future of the Chinese community. That is why the farsighted Datuk Lee San Choon has pushed forward the Ten Great Plans and Dr Neo Yee Pan has promoted the supporting Eight Great Programs to aid us in effectively coping with the challenges of the future.

"One of the eight programs, the formation of a liaison committee for Chinese Associations, is in fact meant to act as a bridge between MCA and the Chinese community so they can be fused into one body with uniform goals and aspirations. Therefore, every leader and member at all levels is obliged to strengthen this bridge.

"Furthermore, we must show more sincerity and altruistic spirit in our work, while the young members must make greater sacrifices to serve our party in order to cultivate continuously our future leaders from one generation to another. In this way we can carry on fighting for our interests relentlessly and effectively.

"While devoting ourselves to the party's strength and unity, we must not succumb to any temptation and threat. We must place the interests of our party and Chinese society above the individuals'. We must follow this principle in dealing with various matters, and let us wholeheartedly support the collective guidance of our party's top leaders to safeguard our party's strength and unity in facing future challenges and guaranteeing the glorious status and existence of the Chinese nationals."

9300

CSO: 4205/16

EDITORIAL: U.S. DAIRY SALES HARM NEW ZEALAND

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 12 Aug 83 p 2

[Editorial: "U.S. Sales No Way To Treat a Friend"]

[Text]

IF THE AMERICAN way has a major flaw it is simply that it can be very hazardous to economic health to be a "friend" of the United States.

The major damage to our economic wellbeing is not being inflicted by New Zealand's enemies — whoever they happen to be — but by our friend and self-proclaimed protector, the United States. And the tragedy is that they either don't know, or don't care, that they are doing it.

Evidence of this came yesterday with a remarkably witless statement from the chairman of the House of Representatives agricultural committee, Mr Kika de la Garza. He said that the American "sale" of 18,000 tonnes of butter and 10,000 tonnes of cheese to Egypt was not dumping. And yet it is being sold at half the price the American Government paid its farmers and the Egyptians are allowed to pay for it with their internationally worthless currency.

Down Houston way the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade probably doesn't cut much ice, but their definition of dumping most surely covers this latest American effort.

This is more than just a matter of dairy produce — as critical as that alone is to our economy — but a matter of the true nature of a friendship. New Zealand is not asking for special favours from the Americans; we simply want to trade fairly and freely on the world market in order that we can live in the manner we want to.

By signing the Anzus Treaty and through the current visit of the USS Texas, Washington appears to say that they support our efforts to live as a free and democratic nation. But then, in an instant, they turn around and kick from beneath us the very economic system upon which our way of life is based.

And because of what they do they force us to become increasingly dependent on whatever dairy and meat sales we can make to the likes of the Soviet Union. Indeed, it could reach the point where Moscow means more to us economically than Washington.

Mr de la Garza says the Egyptian deal was not an attempt to hurt New Zealand and added that if there was "any way in which the situation can be ameliorated it will be."

The fact is that it will not be ameliorated; giving us discount jet fighters is the kind of paternalism free nations are anxious to avoid. And it certainly doesn't help our farmers.

If the Texan congressman is sincere in his desire to "ameliorate" the situation he will go back to Washington and press for the immediate cancellation of the extravagant farm supports paid to American farmers to produce second-rate unwanted butter. And he will quickly sink any attempt to wreck our casein trade, while opening up the American beef market to free competition.

And he will stop the dumping

UNEMPLOYMENT RISES TO 6 PERCENT

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 18 Aug 83 p 4

[Text] **Registered unemployment has risen again, this time to a new peak of 79,337, or 6 percent of the workforce. That represents a jump of nearly 2500 in five weeks.**

Adding the 79,337 to those employed on public and private sector job creation programmes — themselves up more than 500 — makes the total out of work or on special schemes 115,723.

In the Wellington area, however, the statistics, released today by the Labour Department, show a slight fall except at Masterton.

In Wellington itself, those registered with the department as jobless on July 29 numbered 4382, or 4.4 percent of the workforce, compared with 4438 at the same time a month earlier.

In Lower Hutt, 2145 were out of work at the end of July (3.6 percent) compared with 2471 in June.

In Masterton, the figures rose however from 961 in June to 1150 at July 29, or above the national average at 6.2 percent.

The new registered jobless total also shows a hefty rise on the comparable time last year. While 79,337 are out of work now, the figure was just 48,487 in July, 1982.

When the July, 1982, jobless figure was added to those on special work at that time, the total was 79,734, or about the same as those currently registered as out of work. That represents a rise in the total of nearly 45 percent, or 35,989 people in the past 12 months.

Releasing the July, 1983 figures today, the Secretary of Labour, Mr Gavin Jackson, noted

- 36,710 job seekers were enrolled with the department's employment and vocational guidance service wanting work;

- the enrolment of 33,975 job seekers ceased;
- 8900 job seekers were placed in work by the service, as against the 10,296 vacancies or subsidised public sector jobs which were notified to it.

- of those registered as out of work, 6206 were school leavers, a drop of 352 on the previous month.

Tough year

The figures bear out comments made earlier

this week by the Minister of Labour, who said 1983 had been a tougher year for employment and there was little prospect 1984 would be any better.

"It's a difficult year this year — we've got far more people unemployed now than we had last year and what I want to reinforce now is that unless employers offer additional jobs, it's going to be very tough next year."

His comments, he said, were part of his continuing effort to persuade employers wherever possible, to offer additional work.

The 1983 budget had certainly taken steps to encourage employment, particularly in the private sector, which was necessary if big inroads were to be made in the unemployment problem.

But even now, many employers were unfamiliar with the incentives available to them to take on more staff.

"The more they become aware of that, I'm sure the more staff opportunities that will emerge."

Mr Bolger's concern about private sector job creation is borne out by today's statistics.

They show 14,735 people on private sector schemes at the end of July, a drop of 492 on June, and a rise of less than 900 on July a year ago.

Meanwhile, in the public sector — boosted even further in the July 28 budget and not yet visible in the statistics — 21,651 are on special work schemes.

This represents a rise of just over 1000 on the previous month, and a leap of over 4000 on the comparable month in 1982.

And the latest figures have provoked a response from the Labour Party.

Its employment spokesman, Miramar MP Mr Peter Neilson, said that continuing growth in those out of work defied prime ministerial predictions.

"Registered unemployment has increased over 5000 in the last two months. The annual increase in the number of unemployed New Zealanders is a staggering 64 percent," he said.

The Government also had to take urgent action to help those who had been out of work for over six months, a percentage of the jobless which was increasing.

NEW PARTY OUTLINES POLICY

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 22 Aug 83 p 5

[Text]

The New Zealand Party has listed 12 points for its principles and objectives, ranging over freedom, taxation, government efficiency and pride.

It wants to promote a nation of individual freedom without undue government interference, with safeguards on the right to engage in work, commerce, leisure, and other lawful activities.

The party wants the Government to serve the people, not the other way around.

The potential of citizens should be fulfilled by improving education and health facilities, and the promotion of a stable, prosperous society through the free enterprise system, encouraging private ownership of industry and property.

The party says it should be recognised that liberty and enterprise are most threatened by uncontrolled taxation. Maximum tax rates should be prescribed in a written constitution.

Dignity and self-sufficiency would be promoted through a safety-net welfare system. Financial security would be assured to the elderly through superannuation.

The environment would be protected while striving for development, and maximum efficiency in government would be promoted by constant evaluation of public institutions.

Power limited

Co-operation between management and labour would be promoted, and the power of individuals or groups to disrupt industrial harmony would be limited.

Pride in New Zealand and its multi-cultural society and a sense of community caring and commitment would be promoted.

The manifesto says the full and costed

economic policy of the party would be released in 1984.

The "Post" carried a summary of policies on Friday. Briefly, here are some additional policies and an expansion of some already carried:

- Economy: A consistent long-term policy to enable planning by the private sector; an honest and realistic foreign exchange rate; immediate tax reform lowering direct tax and substituting a flat income tax of 30 percent on incomes over \$10,000 a year; tax incentives to a range of industries.
- Controls on interest rates, wages and prices would be abolished and government security and other financial institution investment ratios would be phased out; increased education expenditure; protection for manufacturing from foreign competition.
- Reduction of welfare expenditure, and in particular superannuation; a 150 percent tax deductability on commercial advertising.
- Increased education expenditure; the school leaving age to be lifted to 16, aiming to make it 18 by 2000; employment schemes providing up to 12 hours' work a week, for students instead of bursaries which would be abolished.
- Welfare benefits like the domestic purposes benefit to be phased out; it would be a criminal offence, with imprisonment as a penalty, for breadwinners to fail to support their children.
- Defence and foreign affairs: Withdrawal from Anzus; armed neutrality; South Pacific nuclear-free zone; aid only to South Pa-

cific region; reopening of New Zealand High Commission in India; restoral of full diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union; establishment of trade and tourism offices in many countries.

Reduce overheads

- Arts: Restructure the Queen Elizabeth II Arts Council to reduce high overheads; establish a state art bank for paintings and sculptures, functioning similar to a lending library by buying works and loaning them to public and private sources for display.
- Law and order: Harsher penalties for crimes of violence; combating of gang crime; drinking drivers subject to automatic loss of licence; increase the size of the police force.

The manifesto says that just because some subjects may not have been covered it does not mean the party disregards them.

CSO: 4200/23

MAJORITY FAVOR VISITS BY NUCLEAR ARMED SHIPS POLL FINDS

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 24 Aug 83 p 33

[Text]

MORE PEOPLE approve of visits by nuclear-armed ships than disapprove, and the highest support comes from older men who are National Party supporters.

The finding shows up in the latest Heylen Research Centre poll, prepared for the "Auckland Star."

In a sampling of 2000 people throughout New Zealand, 46 percent approved, 40 percent disapproved and 14 percent did not know.

The poll showed you were most likely to support the visits if you were male and older than 55, lived in Hawke's Bay or Wellington, and were in a clerical or sales related occupation.

You would most likely oppose visits if you were a woman aged less than 40, voted Labour or Social Credit, lived in Auckland or a South Island town, and listed your occupation as a student or homemaker.

The poll suggested slightly more New Zealanders were against the visits than in 1980 and 1982.

However, in polls conducted in these years, just before the pending arrival of American nuclear-powered warships, the question was: "Are you in favour of nuclear-powered ships coming into New Zealand ports?"

In 1980, 49 percent said yes, 34 percent said no, and 17 percent did not know.

In May, 1982, 50 percent said yes, 38 percent said no and 12 percent did not know.

The question in the recent poll focused on nuclear arms carried by the ship rather than propulsion: "Would you approve or disapprove of nuclear-armed warships of New Zealand's allies visiting New Zealand ports?"

Reasons

The main reasons given for approval were that New Zealand needed allies for security (51 percent); that it had Anzus trea-

ty obligations (42 percent); and that nuclear-armed ships were safe and could do no harm (18 percent).

Those against the visits said there was the danger of nuclear accidents and leakages of radioactive material in New Zealand waters (35 percent); they were against nuclear arms and nuclear war (30 percent); there was no such thing as nuclear defence and protection (21 percent); and that the presence of such ships would make us a nuclear target (15 percent).

Among the National Party supporters polled, 64 percent were in favour of visits; and 22.9 percent against. The remaining 12.5 percent did not know.

Labour supporters were 32.6 percent for the visits and 53.3 percent against.

Social Credit supporters matched Labour fairly closely with 36.7 percent for and 54.6 percent against, and with a smaller number (8.7 percent) undecided.

More than 55 percent of the men polled approved the visit, with 37 percent against.

However, the women were only 37 percent for visits and nearly 50 percent against. A large number of women (20 percent) did not know.

A breakdown among men and women of various age groups showed the rising support among older men was not always matched by women of similar ages.

| MALES % | | | | |
|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| | 15-24 | 25-39 | 40-54 | 55+ |
| Approve..... | 44.3 | 51.7 | 59.0 | 68.8 |
| Disapprove..... | 46.8 | 39.3 | 32.9 | 29.1 |
| Don't know..... | 8.9 | 9.0 | 8.1 | 1.3 |

| WOMEN % | | | | |
|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| | 15-24 | 25-39 | 40-45 | 55+ |
| Approve..... | 30.3 | 38.0 | 42.8 | 37.8 |
| Disapprove..... | 50.4 | 48.0 | 34.1 | 37.2 |
| Don't know..... | 19.3 | 14.0 | 23.1 | 25.2 |

A marked difference of opinion showed up in the nine regional areas of the country.

Hawkes Bay (56 percent) and Wellington (54 percent) were most in favour of the ships coming, followed by towns in the south of the North Island, and Hamilton.

Strongest disapproval came from South Island towns (54.2 percent against), Auckland (46.5 percent) and Dunedin (43.7).

Nearly a quarter of those in North Island towns had no opinion.

Occupations

Opinions among the various occupational groups were not as marked as could be expected. While clerical and related sales and service people most supported the visits (54.2 percent), professional and administrative people (53.7 percent) were just behind with the third group, "production and related equipment operators and labourers" third (48.7 percent).

On a three level socio-economic scale however, the difference was more clearly marked at the bottom end, 45.6 percent against visits, while the middle and upper sectors ran even, (37.6 percent) against.

The dangers of nuclear accidents and leakages in New Zealand harbours was most felt by women (41 percent) compared with men (27.5 percent).

But many more men than women opposed the visits because they were generally against nuclear arms warfare and the danger of war (38.4 percent against 22.7 percent for women).

Among the other opposing reasons, women believed most strongly that hosting ships showed support for nuclear arms, that there could be violence or accidents to protesters, and that the superpowers were de-

stroying the future for children on this planet.

Target

Men were most strongly of the opinion that there could be no such thing as protection against nuclear arms, that the ships would make New Zealand a nuclear target, and that environmental reasons called for a nuclear-free zone.

More than 10 percent of men and more than 6 percent of women said the Government should stand as an example to other countries in making the country nuclear free.

Least worried about the possibility of nuclear accidents or leakages was the 15 to 24 age group (26.9 percent) while the most concerned were those between 40 and 54 (45 percent).

Less than a fifth of the women in the youngest age group said their opposition was based generally on opposition to nuclear war, Hiroshima and the danger to man. But among men of the same age, nearly 30 percent gave this as the reason.

Strongest

Among men aged 25 to 39, this was the strongest reason (more than 41 percent said so) in opposing visits.

Conversely, danger of nuclear accidents and leakages was the strongest reason given by women in the same age group (48.6 percent), and in the older groups.

DAIRY BOARD CHAIRMAN LEVELS DUMPING CHARGES AT U.S.

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 12 Aug 83 p 1

[Text] The Dairy Board says American dumping and aid gifts of surplus dairy products is costing New Zealand hundreds of millions of dollars.

The board chairman, Mr J. T. Graham, reacted angrily last night to an American denial that United States butter and cheese sales to Egypt amounted to dumping.

The denial came from Mr E. de la Garza, the leader of an American House of Representatives agriculture committee delegation now visiting New Zealand.

Mr de la Garza said that part of this problem was that both countries assessed production costs differently.

The Dairy Board reply is that the United States is certainly dumping, using the internationally agreed definition of that word.

"Let there be no mistaking the serious effect that United States dumping is having on the small international dairy market in general and New Zealand in particular," said Mr Graham.

"The United States Government delegation now in New Zealand tells us it has come in friendship.

Experience

"They should take the message home that we have learned by experience to judge our friends not by what they say but by what they do."

Mr Graham said large tonnages of American products had been dumped in Mexico and Egypt, and given away in even larger quantities elsewhere as aid.

The effect was, either directly or indirectly, to reduce the size of markets to which New Zealand had access and to lower prices.

Mr Graham said the United States had given the board repeated assurances that they would avoid damage to New Zealand.

According to details provided by the board, the United States has sold 18,000 tonnes of butter and 6000 tonnes of cheese to Egypt at half the American domestic price.

Earlier this year the Americans sold 60,000 tonnes of cut-price skim-milk powder to Mexico, and followed it with donations of 20,000 tonnes of non-fat milk powder, about 6500 tonnes of butter oil and 4000 tonnes of cheese.

Production

Aid gifts of surplus dairy products have gone to Poland, Indonesia, Colombia, Chile and Peru, totalling 32,000 tonnes of skim-milk powder, 10,000 tonnes of butter and milkfat products, and 2000 tonnes of cheese.

Mr de la Garza was quoted in a Press Association report from Wellington yesterday as saying that in the United States production cost was based on what the farmer paid to produce (the dairy products).

In New Zealand, wrongly to his way of thinking, the cost of production included costs to the Government.

He also said that sales to Egypt were part of a long-standing agreement and formed part of American "military assistance" in that they helped to maintain political stability within that country.

"I know this is very important to you, but I see it from another perspective altogether," he said.

The Dairy Board says that simply recouping the costs the farmer incurred in producing the dairy products does not mean the product is not being dumped.

It also ignores the price the farmer was paid, a level kept very high by subsidies in the European Economic Community and

the United States.

Definition

The board says the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade definition is that dumping occurs "if the price of the product exported from one country to another is less than the comparable price ... for the like product when destined for consumption in the exporting country."

Mr Graham said the present situation had occurred because the United States, like the EEC, had followed a policy of supporting their producers' incomes by methods which led to high internal prices and the growth of surpluses.

"Having closed their own markets by protectionist barriers, they have used subsidised disposal in international markets as a device to ease pressure on their stockpiles," he said.

● International dairy markets available to New Zealand free of tariffs, quotas and other restrictions are limited. The free international butter market, for example, takes only about 200,000 tonnes of butter a year.

CSO: 4200/23

NEW FISHING SEASON QUOTAS SET

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 11 Aug 83 p 11

[Text]

The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries has allocated an estimated fish catch of 500,000 tonnes for the new season between local and foreign fishermen.

The season, which begins on October 1, will be the first full year under the new company catch quota scheme. New management policies and catch allowances will also be introduced.

Coastal

One of the most significant aspects of the allocations is that inshore fishermen, who were bracing themselves for smaller allocations under a planned effort reduction scheme to protect over-exploited species, are likely to get 12 months' grace.

There has been talk of a 40 per cent cut to inshore catching effort being necessary to preserve vital coastal fishing grounds but the ministry estimates the total inshore catch next season will remain at 70,400 tonnes.

That, according to the ministry, has been about the average inshore catch for the last few years.

The ministry is about to produce a discussion paper on how it believes inshore fishing can be reduced but an official said the present moratorium on fishing licences would hold catches at the present level.

Tuna

New Zealand's total fin fish catch has been set at 365,000 tonnes for both

deep-sea and inshore species.

Squid jiggers and trawlers will be able to take up to 90,000 tonnes of squid and 24,000 tonnes of skipjack tuna has been allocated.

The ministry believes about 5000 tonnes of southern blue fin tuna will be taken and about 2500 tonnes of albacore tuna.

Under the deepwater quota system New Zealand companies can catch up to 139,000 tonnes of prime species while foreign boats operating under licence can take up to 111,900 tonnes.

Japan has been allocated 66,100 tonnes of finfish, South Korea 20,800 tonnes and Russia 25,000 tonnes.

Economic

The Minister of Fisheries, Mr MacIntyre, said a deliberate policy of favouring domestic fishing over licensed fishing would continue within the limits imposed by any agreed international management regime.

The total allowable catch of the prime deep-water species orange roughy has been increased by 2000 tonnes to 30,000 tonnes.

Fishermen can now fish for orange roughy the year round. The two-month ban in August and September has been lifted and the

move is expected to make deep-sea fishing more economic.

The ministry is also pushing for a new international regime to manage fishing outside the 200-mile zone over the Challenger Plateau on the west coast.

That move will protect orange roughy stock both inside and just outside the zone over the plateau.

Meanwhile foreign squid fishermen who do not take up their allocations next season are likely to lose them as the ministry has decided to reallocate any untaken squid jigging catches to squid trawl fishermen.

In most other areas the same number of boats and catch allocations will continue for species like tuna, oreo dory and warehou.

Now that the allocations have been established it is up to the local companies to decide how they can best use them.

One new trend next season could see the development of medium sized dual purpose inshore-deep sea trawlers. Companies like Sanford Ltd have already used large inshore boats for this work.

When the ministry gets around to making more cuts to inshore fishing it could hasten the introduction of medium-sized dual purpose craft.

OUTLOOK FOR NEW OIL WELL PROMISING

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 23 Aug 83 Sec4 p 3

Wellington

[Text]

Maximum recoverable oil reserves of 2.2 billion barrels could be yielded by the Tikkitak wildcat well in the Great South Basin which the new Penrod 78 rig, en route from Japan, is to begin drilling in about three weeks time.

The prospectus for the \$15 million Southern Petroleum No Liability share float — to open on September 12 — says the target depth of about 2280 metres is expected to be reached in about six weeks' time.

Drilling would then begin on the second wildcat well, named Pukaki (formerly known as East Flank 111), containing maximum potential reserves of about 2.3 billion barrels, the directors' statement says.

Two Months

Its basement depth is 3080 metres and drilling is expected to take up to two months to complete, the directors say.

Southern Petroleum will have a net 14.5 per cent participating interest in the exploration being conducted in the Great South Basin prospecting licence area 38,081 by the Hunt International-Petrocorp consortium. Preliminary details of the venture were published by the *Herald* on August 13.

The prospectus puts the cost of the two-well exploration programme at \$8.9 million, allowing for reasonable contingencies.

The balance of the \$15 million raised in the forthcoming share issue would be invested short-term pending further exploration in the Great South Basin (if warranted) or elsewhere.

Costs of the issue and establishment expenses are put at \$777,500.

The prospectus says that in the event of a potentially commercial discovery, the exploration programme will be accelerated with consequent substantial demand on the company for additional funds.

"A major discovery is necessary to justify such an accelerated exploration programme," the directors say.

A substantial commercial discovery of oil in the two-well programme could potentially make Southern Petroleum a major producer and New Zealand a net exporter of oil, their statement says.

They add that the "mere discovery of hydrocarbons in either of the two wells will not of itself be enough to justify commercial exploitation . . . They would need to be in the form of

oil and be present in substantial quantities to be of any commercial value."

Monitored

While emphasising the "very real high risk" nature of the venture, the directors nevertheless affirm their belief that PPL 38081 holds real potential. Experienced geologists have described the Great South Basin as having the potential to be a "major oil province," they say, and sum up: "In short, the area has the potential to hold multi-billion barrel reserves."

Drilling progress will be monitored via satellite through computer facilities at the headquarters of the operator, Placid Oil Co (a Hunt subsidiary) in Dallas, Texas, the prospectus says.

According to the independent report in the prospectus of an international exploration consultant, Robert M. Sanford, of Texas, "The Great South Basin alone has the potential to contain up to 10 billion barrels of recoverable oil reservoired in a total of 10 super giant structures."

"Three of these within 914.4 metres water depth could contain over six billion barrels. Additionally structures and possible reserves exist in the deeper water areas of the basin.

"The three largest structures, two of which will be initially drilled, would contain over six billion barrels

recoverable."

Mr Sanford was formerly employed by Hunt International as their chief international geologist, but is now retired, the report says.

His assessment of the two wildcat wells is abridged as follows:

Tikkitak: 160 kilometres south of Stewart island and in 2130 feet of water depth. Basement depth will be about 7 460 feet.

A secondary objective is the shallower paleocene expected at 4537 feet. This is expected to be a sand reservoir with a thickness of 160 feet but could hold 430 million barrels of oil.

The main objective is the upper cretaceous expected at 6523 feet of drill depth. This should be a sand reservoir with a predicted thickness of 150 feet and a porosity of 25 per cent.

At this level the vertical structural closure is 656 feet and covers some 160 square kilometres. This very large potential reservoir could contain 1.3 billion barrels of oil if full. The deepest objective is mid-cretaceous expected at 7047 feet. This should be a sand reservoir of about 100 feet thickness with an expected porosity of 25 per cent. At this level the vertical structural closure is 820 feet and covers about 93 square kilometres. The reservoir could contain 48 million barrels of recoverable oil if full to the spill point or that point at which the closure is lost.

Pukaki (East flank 1110: 220 kilometres south-east of Stewart Island in 2950 feet of water depth. Basement depth will be 10,168 feet.

A secondary objective is the paleocene expected at 7216. This could be a carbonate reservoir of fairly unpredictable quantity but if up to 20 per cent porosity is found, it could contain 370 million barrels. There is 656 feet of vertical closure and the structure covers about 85 square kilometres with an expected pay thickness of 150 feet.

In the upper-cretaceous beds there is no sand development expected over the structure crest, thus no recoverable reserves are assigned.

The primary objective is the deep mid-cretaceous beds expected at 9350 feet. The reservoir should be sand of about 180 feet thickness and a porosity of 26 per cent. At this level the vertical closure should be 985 feet and the structure will cover 222 square kilometres. This very large reservoir could contain 1.9 million barrels if full, and even if only partly full, could contain nearly a billion barrels.

Mr Sanford says the two wells are in the drill-depth range of 8000 to 11,000 feet (derrick floor to basement) and will require 50 to 60 days each.

'Not Excessive'

The \$US10 to \$15 million cost of each of these wildcats is not excessive by world standards for new areas of deep water exploration, he says.

The prospectus says Southern Petroleum acquired its 14.5 per cent interest in 38081 from an Australian company, Charter Oil and Gas Pty Ltd, through an agreement dated August 17, 1983, under an agreement with Hunt International.

Southern Petroleum is a public company with authorised capital of \$100 million in 200 million 50c shares.

The proposed share issue is for 60 million 50c ordinary share, exercisable on or before September 30, 1988.

According to the prospectus the directors have reserved firm up to 52,800,000 shares and 26,400,000 attached options for firm allocation by the underwriter.

Of these six million shares and three million attached options have been allocated firm to each of Cue Energy Resources NL and Petro Toranaki NL.

A public pool of 7,200,000 shares will be held for general subscription.

The directors say they do not intend to decide policy on the uncalled portion of the shares until the results of the two wells, Tikkitak and Pukaki are known.

The company confirms it will be treated for tax purposes as a petroleum mining company — therefore subscriptions will be tax deductible.

CSO: 4200/23

MISUARI'S INFLUENCE WANES IN MINDANAO

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 10 Sep 83 p 40

[Text] The surrender last Tuesday of a top foreign-trained commander of the Moro National Liberation Front in Cotabato City has cut off the influence of discredited MNLF chairman Nur Misuari in Central Mindanao.

This was the consensus arrived at yesterday by military analysts following the surrender of Kumander Haron Dempang, chairman of military affairs of the MNLF in Zone 2 and a member of the batch of 90 who trained in a foreign country.

Dempang surrendered with 58 of his followers who yielded 20 high-powered weapons, including an M-79 grenade launcher, and one Browning automatic rifle.

The military said Dempang was formerly a rabid supporter of Misuari in Central Mindanao.

Before his surrender, Dempang virtually called the shots of all MNLF military operations in Region 12. His base of operation was North Cotabato and Maguindanao.

Dempang sent surrender feelers to Lt Col. Rogaciano R. Bael, Jr., commanding officer of the 38th Infantry Battalion.

From that time on, Bael and Dempang exchanged notes through emissaries who paved the way for the surrender.

The army officer also told Brig. Gen. Jose P. Magno, Jr., commander of the Central Mindanao Command, and Brig. Gen. Rodrigo M. Ordoyo, commander of the 3/4 brigade about the impending surrender of Dempang.

Chairman Simeon Datumanong of Region 12 said the surrender of Kumander Haron "will lead to a more peaceful environment for the people of Cotabato and neighboring provinces."

CSO: 4200/28

NPA REBELS HARRASS MINDANAO TRIBES

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 10 Sep 83 p 9

[Text]

Among the Higaonons, one becomes a datu either because of wisdom or bravery.

Datu Dagani is one datu who did not earn his title by leading his people in battle but in leading his more than 1,000 followers to live peacefully at Kibanban, a barangay 10 kilometers south of the poblacion of Balingasag in Misamis Oriental.

But a recent development in the village disturbed the 65-year-old datu.

"This is unfair," Datu Dagani told his people. "We have labored for years cultivating the area only to give it up to these strangers."

The datu was referring to members of the New People's Army who came out of nowhere to impose their authority on the residents of Kibanban.

Datu Dagani re-

membered how armed men barged into his house, tied him up, and threatened to kill him when he failed to give his contribution for the month.

Sick at the time, the datu was faced to ask his wife to sell some of their clothes to be able to give something to the rebels. Higaonon datos are being asked to give almost double the amount asked of other tribal members.

The continued harassment of the rebels forced Datu Dagani and some of his people to abandon their farms and homes and they evacuated to Napaliran, a neighboring barangay, where he poured out all his misgivings to Balingasag Mayor Porferio Roa.

"We will fight them if only we have arms," he told the mayor.

But Mayor Roa, a former army major

himself, could only sympathize with the old datu, saying that the problem of insurgency cannot be solved by arming the civilians.

In many instances, Roa said arms only attract the NPAs and many of the firearms issued by the government fell into the hands of the rebels.

However, the mayor assured Datu Dagani that the government is working on a program to restore peace and order in the hinterlands.

Like Datu Dagani, hundreds of tribal leaders in Northern Mindanao are facing problems brought about by the infiltration of communist guerrillas in their communities.

Unable to accept the kind of treatment they receive from the rebels, many natives flee to the lowlands. (Domestic Information Service)

NPA TERROR CAMPAIGN REPORTED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 7 Sep 83 p 36

[Text]

Acts of brutality were committed by the New People's Army (NPA) to sow fear among residents of some towns of Bukidnon and Misamis Oriental, including the execution of eight NPA men who had either surrendered or cooperated with the government.

This was the gist of a special report sent by Col. Mariano P. Adalem, commander of the 3rd Infantry Brigade, 4th Infantry Division, to Maj. Gen. Josephus Q. Ramas, Army commanding general.

The report was later declassified by Gen. Fabian C. Ver, Armed Forces chief of staff, after Ramas referred it to him.

Adalem reported that the NPAs were brazenly active in

some towns of Misamis Oriental and Bukidnon early this year, staging several ambushes with impunity.

The NPAs dramatized their presence by brutally killing a barangay secretary last April. The barangay official was stabbed 67 times.

The killing of the barangay official was followed by the successful ambush of an Army officer and four soldiers who were on their way to a communication relay station in Guinalaban, Salay, Misamis Oriental, also last April.

After the two incidents, Adalem said the NPA terrorists launched six more ambushes on Army troopers along the highway from Magsaysay to Salay last April and

May.

Last June, the NPAs killed an insurance agent without any apparent reason, Adalem said.

On instructions of Presicent Marcos, Ver dispatched Adalem's unit last June to neutralize the NPAs in the area.

At that time, Salay Mayor Roque Abejuela and Justiniana Tagarda, president of the association of barangay captains, reported that 50 per cent of the adult population were either NPA sympathizers or supporters.

Upon arrival in the area, Adalem's unit launched a province-wide dialogue with town and barangay officials under the AFP's civil-military relations program.

REBELS FOMENTING HOSTILITY BETWEEN CHURCH, MILITARY

Manila THE PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 10 Sep 83 p 2

[Text]

THE UNDERGROUND movement has been planting wrong information in military circles about local church organizations in a new drive to foment hostility between the military and the church, documents falling in government hands showed yesterday.

Investigators were evaluating recent incidents in which even some high ranking military officials were duped by informants which they said were planted by rebels.

The information — which later turned out to be wrong — about the presence of five renegade priests led by Fr. Conrado Balweg in a bishop's residence raided by troopers in Isabela last Aug. 24 came from a former communist rebel sent on a mission by dissident superiors, investigators said.

THE RAIDERS failed to find their quarry and the guns and documents which were supposed to have been hidden in Bishop Miguel Puruganan's residence. The outcome led higher headquarters to reprimand Brig. Gen. Thomas Manlongat for allowing the raid without consulting superior authority.

The raids on the bishop's residence and a convent in Ilagan, Isabela were condemned by church officials led by Jaime Cardinal Sin.

THE CHURCH hierarchy accepted yesterday a public apology of military authorities.

Another false piece of information, confirmed to have been planted by rebel agents, was a report that Fr. Balweg, who carries a P200,000 price on his head, was allegedly wounded in a "mistake encounter" with fellow rebels in Northern Luzon.

A counter-intelligence check indicated that Balweg was not really wounded.

Brig. Gen. Alexander Felix, Northcom commander who recommended that the

P200,000-reward for Balweg's capture be scrapped, hinted that Balweg is still actively leading a rebel band and is just waiting to strike again.

* * *

TWO AMBUSHES staged in Kalinga-Apayao early this year that killed about six soldiers were attributed to Balweg's group. Felix assumed full responsibility over the raids on the religious quarters in Isabela and authored the precedent-setting reprimand on the Recom 2 PC commander.

CSO: 4200/28

PHILIPPINES

BRIEFS

MUSLIMS UNAFFECTED BY AQUINO'S DEATH--The Muslim community of Southern Philippines has not been affected by adverse speculations scattered by opportunistic individuals who wanted to take advantage of the death of former Senator Benigno Aquino Jr., Muslim Affairs Minister Romulo M. Espaldon said. Espaldon said that in the midst of various rumors, the residents of Mindanao have stayed calm and sober. The situation in the area is normal, he added. Espaldon reported that the economic situation in the South is stable and everything is under control. He cited the recent survey conducted by the MMA Bureau of Muslim Economic Affairs showing that the recent devaluation of the peso benefited the various export-oriented industries in the area because it meant increased earnings for Mindanao exports to the world market. [Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 10 Sep 83 p 10]

CSO: 4200/28

WEST IRIAN REBELS DENIED REFUGEE STATUS

Honiara SOLOMON STAR in English 9 Sep 83 p 3

[Text]

Five rebels of the West Irian Movement against Indonesia, have asked the Solomon Islands Government for refuge status in Solomon Islands, but the Government had rejected such request.

This was revealed by Prime Minister Mamaloni during a visit to Simbo in the Western Province last month.

Mr. Mamaloni was there to address the opening session

of the United Church's annual synod.

Mr. Mamaloni was reported to have said that the Solomon Islands Government was afraid to grant the five rebels their request, because Indonesia could take some action against Solomon Islands.

The Prime Minister explained that Indonesia has big military forces and population about one thousand larger than Solomon Islands' population.

But Mr. Mamaloni said that the Government was considering to adopt an overall policy on refugees.

The five rebels had been living in Rabaul for sometimes, before being arrested by the Papua New Guinea authorities recently.

Refugees are people who would be posed to harsh treatment by their governments, if they return to their homelands.

CSO: 4200/25

HAN TO OFFER POLITICAL, ECONOMIC PROGRAM

BK050352 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 5 Oct 83 p 6

[Text] General Han Linanon, supreme command senior staff officer, said yesterday he was drawing up a comprehensive political and economic programme designed "to bring about peace and order for people throughout the country."

Gen Han told the nation that the programme, to be known as "Thai Romyen Programme," was adapted from his famous "Tai Romyen Policy" which he introduced in the south when he was commander of the fourth army region.

He said the new nation-wide programme would soon be proposed to Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek. Gen Han is chief staff officer to Gen Athit.

The programme in general calls for improvement of public law and order, economic conditions and the democratic system.

Gen Han said he was confident that if the programme was strictly carried out, it would bring about peace and a better life the same way his Tai Romyen policy had done in the south.

The five-point programme calls for:

- public law and order improvements throughout the nation
- all border areas made safe
- elimination of all dark influences
- elimination of monopolies and improvement of the banking system
- realization of complete democracy.

Gen Han said that the present banking system is not able to deal with the problem of economic monopolies. He said he may invite leading bankers for talks on the matter.

The general stirred up a controversy when he was reported to have said that he favoured nationalizing commercial banks. He later said he was misinterpreted.

Commenting on the security aspect of his programme, Gen Han said that particular emphasis would be given to areas on the Thai-Burmese border. The border areas serve as a haven for drug smugglers and refugees and the problem is often ignored by the government.

Asked whether he expected Gen Athit to endorse his programme, Gen Han said: "It's something he would have to consider. I'm his subordinate and have to do things that are beneficial to the country."

Gen Han, who has only one year of military service left before retirement, said he will devote the rest of his time to creating peace and order in the country.

"I like to work and believe that I can do my best if I have the confidence from Gen Athit who is my boss," he said when asked about his past conflicts with Gen Athit.

CSO: 4200/67

TRADE DELEGATION TO VISIT IRAN 10-18 OCTOBER

BK030923 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 2 Oct 83 p 13

[Text] Deputy Commerce Minister Phairot Chaiphon has disclosed that he will lead an official delegation to visit Iran from 10 to 18 October for negotiations on the sale of Thai rice and maize because the problems of prices and quality have caused exports of these products to that country to decline.

Phairot said: "The delegation will bring back the proposal made by Iran for the exchange of its oil with Thai rice for the Thai Government to consider."

It was reported that the visit will be important to the Thai rice trade. Iran has been buying Thai rice at very low prices, forcing many Thai exporters to abandon sale contracts. As a result, Iran has lost faith in Thai exporters. A major exporter recently abandoned a contract for the sale of 100,000 tons and paid a fine of over 10 million baht at the rate of \$5 per ton.

The problem was attributed to strong competition among Thai rice reporters. Due to the rising prices domestically, exporters are willing to pay fines rather than fulfill contracts. The delegation will try to resolve this problem during its visit.

Iran refused to buy Thai maize last year, saying that it was contaminated with (alfatoxin). Animal feed experts accompanying the delegation will convince Iranian authorities that Thai maize is safe for animals.

CSO: 4207/8

VOFA SUPPORTS JAPANESE MESSAGE ON KAMPUCHEA

BK031014 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1230 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Editorial: "ASEAN is Still Committed To Move on the Right Path Toward Seeking the Kampuchean Solution"]

[Text] Spokesman for the Japanese Embassy in Singapore has a point when he last week conveyed a message of his government as regards the latest ASEAN initiative in its attempt to break a deadlock in the Kampuchean problem. The spokesman described ASEAN's move as positive and called on Vietnam to respond to it. He stressed, moreover, that the Japanese Government is appreciative that the ASEAN appeal emphasizes a partial withdrawal by Vietnamese forces on a territorial basis and that it should start from the Thai border.

What the Japanese spokesman was telling us indeed concerns two [word indistinct] facts. Firstly, the move has reflected ASEAN's unlimited willingness to come up with a constructive proposal in order to bring Vietnam to a negotiation table. By repeating a call on Vietnam to respond to such ASEAN move, the Japanese spokesman's statement has, secondly, hinted that Japan, like ASEAN and other peace-loving countries, is well aware that it is quite difficult to get Vietnam to take into consideration whatever the proposals regarding the Kampuchean solution, especially when it states conditions for Vietnam to withdraw all of its troops from Kampuchea and the restoration of independence and sovereignty of Kampuchean people.

It is regrettable, however, that a flexible but not instable ASEAN position this time has once again been overlooked by Vietnamese leadership. Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach late last week raised rejection to the ASEAN appeal and insisted that the Vietnamese troops remain in Kampuchea. But one can easily recall that Vietnam during the past several months has stated its intention to conduct a partial troop withdrawal from Kampuchea and the proposal containing in the appeal was thus made along this line. The ASEAN foreign ministers have suggested that such a withdrawal take place on a territorial basis and could begin with withdrawal from western Kampuchea along the Thai-Kampuchean border.

Hanoi's rejection to this proposal would mean Vietnam has swallowed its own words, the words it has kept on telling the world that it really intends to conduct a partial troop pullout and that Vietnam, too, is willing to seek for

a solution to the problem. We contend here that the Vietnamese words need a proof of deed, and we also demand that Vietnam merely stop making a pledge and come out with a constructive action in ending its military rule in Kampuchea and reviving the Kampuchean independence and sovereignty.

The Japanese spokesman has, as we say, a point. His statement was raised throughout the ASEAN capitals that our friend--Japan--views this move by ASEAN as a positive step which could contribute to peace in Kampuchea, provided that Vietnam cooperates. It is quite appreciative that our friends and allies have been helping us to get through Hanoi's intransigence, and we are very proud that while, scaling down a proposal so as to bring Vietnam to a conciliation, ASEAN as well as other peace-loving nations have never allowed themselves to budge an inch to accept a fait accompli of Vietnamese troops' presence in and its occupation of Kampuchea. Whatever Vietnam's negative response, ASEAN is still committed to move on the right path to seek a right and peaceful solution to the Kampuchean problem.

CSO: 4200/68

BANGKOK POST COMMENTS ON SITTHI'S UN SPEECH

BK050455 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 5 Oct 83 p 4

[Editorial: "A Resounding Call to Action"]

[Text] In his no-holds-barred speech to members of the United Nations Monday, Foreign Minister Sitthi Swetsila fully aligned Thailand with the Third World on political and economic issues of common interest. His speech was greeted with applause by all friends of ASEAN and most of the Third World countries, the only exceptions being those aligned with the Soviet Union.

Air Chief Marshal [ACM] Sitthi made his points cogently and with telling impact. He charged Vietnam with violating both international law and the Geneva Convention by settling Vietnamese nationals in Kampuchea, resulting in the displacement of the Khmer population. He called for implementation of the UN resolution to provide more assistance for Vietnamese refugees, displaced Khmer and the numerous Thai villagers on the border who have had their livelihoods disrupted. A Marshal Sitthi also called for early action to provide the "safe areas" for civilians as stipulated in the resolution; the stationing of UN observers on the Thai-Kampuchea border and the holding of an international conference for reconstruction and rehabilitation of Kampuchea after the withdrawal of foreign troops from that country.

True, much of this has been said before, but in forcefully hammering these points home before the world body our foreign minister has reminded those who count that the Kampuchea problem will not solve itself and that ASEAN cannot be expected to shoulder the burden of seeking a solution all by itself. A truly international concerted diplomatic offensive is needed to convince the powers-that-be in Hanoi that might is not right. In this regard the lukewarm attitude adopted by the Australian Government towards the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea is to be lamented and we shake our heads more in sorrow than in anger when we consider Mr Hawke's mixed-up priorities.

If members of the United Nations fail to respond to Marshal Sitthi's plea, then we must place our hopes on Sino-Soviet discussions and the projected visit by President Reagan to China next year. If the Russians, interested in a rapprochement with China and trying to prevent too close a relationship between that country and the United States, decided to stop materially supporting the Vietnamese occupation, the Hanoi leadership would be faced with a dilemma that could force it to back out of Kampuchea.

ACM Sitthi's address was also noteworthy in that he did not dwell exclusively on regional political problems. He tackled important economic issues by calling for the breaking down of protectionist barriers to trade, the opening of markets for commodities and the purchase of food aid by international agencies from food surplus developing countries. He also appealed for more international cooperation in the fields of science and technology and for assistance in the utilisation of domestic energy sources by developing countries. ACM Sitthi also made a timely call for a halt to the nuclear arms race and for nuclear disarmament.

It is hoped that his words will encourage others to perform some long-overdue deeds.

CSO: 4200/67

VOFA SAYS SRV'S KAMPUCHEA POLICY WILL BE EXPOSED

BK010938 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1230 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Station Commentary: "The Vietnamese Unreliability"]

[Text] If anyone expects credibility and reliability in Vietnam's diplomacy, they must be very much disappointed indeed, because there has been none. Actually, it has been characteristic of the Vietnamese to proffer all kinds of words here and there that never match with what they are in fact doing.

Just recently the Hanoi authorities again groundlessly accused Thailand of violating Kampuchea's sovereignty and territorial integrity despite the fact that some 180,000 Vietnamese troops have been occupying this neighboring country for almost 5 years now. The Vietnamese slanderous charge came as no surprise because the Kampuchean issue is soon to be debated at the 38th session of the UN General Assembly where the Vietnamese are facing an imminent defeat. However, Vietnam's diplomatic move could never alter the international opposition to the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea.

In fact the world's disapproval has been remarkably growing every year since the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea at the end of 1978. And just this week, the Vietnamese authorities have tried in vain to blame Thailand for having caused the delay in their conducting of troop withdrawal from Kampuchea. But the world knows too well that what has actually happened is the other way around. The fact is that Thailand, in particular, and all peace-loving countries have been vigorously calling for an immediate and total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea.

Actually, Thailand and its four ASEAN partners ahve just last week issued a joint appeal repeating tehir call for a comprehensive political solution to the protracted Kampuchean conflict. Taking note of the Vietnamese claims of unilateral partial troop withdrawal, the five ASEAN member countries suggested in their joint statement that such a pullback should begin from Kampuchea's westernmost frontier which is along the Thai-Kampuchean border. In this connection, a cease-fire must be observed in the areas under the supervision of the international body.

However, while Thailand was searching for a regional peace, the Vietnamese artillery guns deliberately kept pounding at the Thai frontier for 2 days. Hundreds of rockets landed at the village of Ban Mai Pak Hong, Tambon Khlong Nam Sai, of Aranyaprathet District, causing several casualties and damaging school buildings, houses and ricefields, let alone interrupting the people's daily life. The incident is just one of many Vietnamese deliberate violations of Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity, and the world community is always aware that this is fact--despite the Vietnamese unsuccessful attempts to distort it by their unreliable diplomacy.

CSO: 4200/68

VOFA REPORTS ON SRV 'SUPPRESSION' OF KAMPUCHEANS

BK020818 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1230 GMT 1 Oct 83

["Intelligence reports on the situation in Kampuchea"]

[Text] As the Vietnamese soldiers continued their suppression of Kampuchean civilians, 332 villagers of Ban Boeng Krasa in Battambang District recently got up and walked away to a liberated zone under the control of Kampuchean resistance forces. Their reason was that they could not longer tolerate the Vietnamese atrocities.

During the same period, Vietnamese officers from Special Unit 7704 arrested 68 Kampuchean villagers in Ban Toek Thla and Ban Kompong Svay of Sisophon District. All of them were jailed on the charge that they allegedly supported the Kampuchean resistance forces.

In the same province of Battambang, Vietnamese soldiers from Infantry Division 59 forced over 300 Khmer villagers in Mongkolborei District to work in Ban (Sleng) [words indistinct] ricefields. The produce is reportedly for the Vietnamese soldiers in the area. Earlier, a convoy of 100 trucks fully loaded with rice was reported to leave Phnom Penh for Hanoi at the end of August.

Meanwhile, as part of Vietnam's neocolonialism in Kampuchea, the Vietnamese authorities in early September announced in Phnom Penh that Vietnamese settlers in Kampuchea are allowed to freely trade in the country. Above all, the announcement also discriminately set the goods prices. For instance, the Vietnamese can buy a kilogram of beef or pork for 12 riels, while the Kampuchean people have to pay 25 riels for the same amount of meat. As for rice, the Khmer citizens need to pay 20 riels a kilogram, while the Vietnamese are asked to pay only 7 riels.

Apart from such unfairness, the Kampuchean people in Choam Khsan District of Preah Vihear Province have another problem of their own. They were recently ordered by the Vietnamese authorities there to pay a tax of 35 riels per family. The Vietnamese need the cash for their troops in Kompong Thom Province.

Sixty Kampuchean youths were recruited last month by the Vietnamese from Choam Khsan District of Preah Vihear Province. They are now receiving military and intelligence training in Hoang Lien Son Province in North Vietnam. They are expected to return to Kampuchea by the end of this month.

Last month 40 Khmer youths returned to Phnom Penh after finishing similar training in Vietnam. They are now stationed at Special Unit 77304 in Sisophon District in Battambang Province. Their task is to collect intelligence along the Thai-Kampuchean border.

EDITORIAL VIEWS SRV 'COLONIZATION' OF KAMPUCHEA

BK010213 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 1 Oct 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Colonization in Kampuchea Is Continuing"]

[Text] The Heng Samrin regime last Tuesday brushed aside an allegation that several hundred of thousands of Vietnamese people have been moved into Kampuchea for resettlement since the regime came to power, following the military occupation by Hanoi. The regime claimed in an SPK report that fewer than 60,000 Vietnamese people had migrated the country since last June. The SPK report prompted the Kampuchean resistance government to charge the Phnom Penh regime with allowing up to 640,000 Vietnamese people to move in. Thai authorities have estimated the future of the Vietnamese settlers, the fact remains that the resettlement of Vietnamese people is now at work. Even the Vietnamese-backed regime and Hanoi have admitted it.

Phnom Penh and Hanoi have legalized the resettlement of Vietnamese people in Kampuchea by having the Phnom Penh regime issued two sets of directives on the matter on 10 October and 7 May, last year. The two parties later reached bilateral agreement based on the two orders.

It is undeniable therefore that the Hanoi is serious about the resettlement of Vietnamese people in Kampuchea. The bilateral agreement is probably the first of its kind anywhere and Vietnam has not even reached such a pact with Laos, the other member of the so-called Indochinese group of countries. As we have pointed out, the figures could be debatable, but the fact that the process of "Vietnamization" is at work is undeniable.

Such a move is also objectionable in the sense that the Phnom Penh regime is clearly controlled by the Vietnamese--Hanoi can almost absolutely, if not absolutely, determine the number of Vietnamese settlers to be sent into Kampuchea in the future. In this sense, such jargon as "mutual respect" or "consensus" in handling the process is rendered meaningless.

The Vietnamization process, which must be condemned, is startling not only because it could be part of colonization, but also because it means that the social and culture systems of Kampuchea--and even the Kampuchean race--might be at stake. The presence of 150,000-180,000 Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea is unacceptable, but the Vietnamization is far graver from the humanitarian point of view.

It is also regrettable that Vietnamese Ambassador to Thailand Tran Qan Co told Deputy Prime Minister Phichai Rattakun on Thursday that although Hanoi is convinced that the resistance government would be able to retain its UN membership this year, this would not affect the situation in Kampuchea.

The message is clear: Hanoi is determined to go ahead with its plan to tighten its grip on Kampuchea, which includes the Vietnamization of the country. The world cannot watch this pass idly by.

CSO: 4200/67

PRC NATIONAL DAY NOTED IN VOFA FEATURE

BK011440 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1230 GMT 1 Oct 83

["Special Feature"]

[Text] The first of October marks the national day of the People's Republic of China. On this occasion the Voice of Free Asia, along with the Thai people, would like to extend our sincere best wishes to the government and the people of the People's Republic of China in the celebration of their national day.

Thailand and China started having contacts with each other more than 2,000 years ago. With historical and cultural proximities, people of the two countries have forged a profound friendship during the years of contact. An establishment of their diplomatic relations in 1975 have offered brighter prospects for the strengthening of Thai-Chinese relations at both government and private levels and in various areas of their mutual concern and interest involving economic, political and cultural aspects.

Since early 1970's the world has come to witness increasing China's responsibilities for global and regional problems. The Chinese Government has declared its firm intention to pursue a foreign policy of opposing hegemonism, nonalignment and safeguarding world peace. Regarding itself as the leader of Third World countries, China has committed [as heard] to protect the interest of the Third World, as well as support cooperation among themselves in their efforts to bring about the Third World development.

On the Kampuchean issue, China, like Thailand and other ASEAN members, reiterates her wish to see Kampuchea become an independent, neutral and sovereign country. Stressing clearly that China has always opposed any kind of aggression that threatens regional and world peace, the Chinese Government then insisted that the Vietnamese withdraw all their troops from Kampuchea if they want to develop normal relations with China.

This is not, however, a sole area that Thailand and China share common interest. It is more (?worthy) and gratifying to say that frequent exchanges of visits between leaders of the two countries have surely increased their mutual trust and understanding, thereby paving the way for an expanded scope of cordial and cooperative relations into such fields as economic, scientific, technological and cultural exchanges. The trade relations between the two countries during the past few years have increased to the extent that China becomes one of

Thailand's major trading partners. Thailand's exports to China are mainly agricultural products, while her imports from that country include crude oil, steel and chemical products. The two countries have also signed several agreements, namely the Thai-Chinese trade agreement of 1978, the agreement on scientific and academic cooperation, and the agreement on aviation.

CSO: 4200/68

THAILAND

VOFA COMMENTARY ON SRV 'NEOCOLONIALISM' IN LAOS

BK060509 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1230 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Station commentary: "Vietnam's Neocolonialism in Laos"]

[Text] Today, there is a parallel between the situation inside Laos and Kampuchea. Both nations are now sharing similar, bitter experiences of Vietnam's neocolonialism. While the Khmer people have been under the Vietnamese military occupation since the end [of] 1978, the Laotians are facing with similar fate although somewhat more discreetly. The Hanoi authorities have begun their neocolonialistic schemes in Laos immediately after the 25-year Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between Vientiane and Hanoi was signed in 1977. Apart from 50,000 Vietnamese soldiers who are now stationed in Laos to tighten the Vietnamese grip over that country's destiny, over 100,000 Vietnamese citizens have now been settled in the Land of Million Elephants. These new settlers have their own autonomy, and thus the Laotians have witnessed Vietnamese (?flags) being erected within their own countries, especially in the central and the south. Such privileges and rights are no different than the bedeviled extraterritorial. [Sentence as heard] Anyone who opposes the Vietnamese authorities will end up in reeducational centers. Particularly, the high-ranking officials would be sent to attend the so-called seminar in Hanoi for a certain period of time, generally between 1 to 3 years.

Meanwhile, the Vietnamese have also put their hands on the Laotian youths. Thousands of Vietnamese educational experts are authorized to supervise all schools throughout the country, and at least 20,000 Laotian high school graduates were already sent to further studies in Hanoi; 5,000 of them were from south of Laos alone. The Laotian masses are also the Vietnamese target. Psychological operations have been waged to influence the people's ideas and beliefs. All the Vietnamese efforts are aimed at the same goal of planting their ultimate and absolute rule over 3.5 million Laotians.

CSO: 4200/68

HAN SAYS NATIONAL WAR ONLY HOPE FOR COMMUNISTS

BK011040 Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 30 Sep 83 pp 7, 8

[Article by Lt Gen Han Linanon: "National War"]

[Text] Communists generally seek to start a civil war before they take over any country. Through this civil war--or people's war or revolutionary war--the communists eventually seize state power. However, if they fail, they turn to an external war or national war.

National war can only be waged if a country is occupied by foreign forces and the patriotic and democracy-loving people in that country consolidate their forces to put up resistance. Communists take this opportunity to declare war on the foreign troops to liberate the country. For example, following the Non Mak Mun incident [on the Thai-Kampuchean border] which took place 3-4 years ago, the Communist Party of Thailand declared war [preakat surop] on Vietnam and used all means to infiltrate our country's major educational institutes to mobilize students to wage war against Vietnam. The government, having no other alternative, had to accept the CPT into a united front in the war for national salvation.

The occupation of a country by foreign troops provides an excellent opportunity for communists to take over that country. Mao Zedong successfully led his Red Army to take control of China because he declared war, together with the Chiang Kai-shek Government, against the occupying Japanese forces. Ho Chi Minh liberated his nation from the French, but Vietnam was divided into two parts--communist North Vietnam and noncommunist South Vietnam. The latter subsequently fell into the hands of the Viet Cong who used the presence of U.S. troops and military bases as a major condition to wage their war. Any country under occupation by foreign troops can never escape from communist hands.

The reason is that communists, claiming to represent the people, will fight both the government and foreign troops. While the communists resort to guerrilla warfare, the government side wages conventional war against the foreign enemy and suffers heavy casualties. Moreover, the armed forces of developing countries or countries under dictatorial regimes or with a fledgling democracy are likely to lack ideology. Under the dictatorial influence, the armed forces are divided and demoralized by nepotism and partiality. Those

who work hard but have no chance to get close to the bosses might be forgotten. Soldiers only take orders and lack initiative. The gap between the high-ranking and low-ranking soldiers becomes wider. Therefore, the government's armed forces are gradually weakened.

The government side might gain many heroes from each battle, but it cannot win the war because its armed forces lack ideology and clear guidance. Soldiers become tired of war, bad soldiers unscrupulously earn money to enrich themselves, and corruption spreads within the armed forces. Morale among soldiers is generally low. Worse still, the armed forces keep themselves isolated from the people, and the people have no faith in them.

After declaring itself as part of the government's united front, the communist side will intensify its guerrilla warfare against the foreign enemy with the aim of building more strongholds and establishing liberated zones. At the same time, they continue their mass mobilization mission, creating close ties with the people. Government soldiers, however, oppress, plunder, rape and kill people wherever they go. The people turn to the communist guerrillas who are clever enough to put all the blame on the government for all problems and suffering caused by the war.

In the eyes of the people, the communist side--the so-called liberation army--looks good and more trustworthy. The longer the war drags on, the weaker the government becomes, and after suffering many defeats, it will not be able to solve any problem, arising from the war, for the people. Under such a situation, the liberation army will automatically emerge to lead the national liberation struggle with overwhelming support from the people. The conventional armed forces of the government will gradually be replaced by the liberation army of the communists. When the liberation army succeeds in driving the foreign troops out of the country, it wins the war and state power at the same time.

The CPT Wants a National War

The CPT has been waging a people's war for decades, but it has failed to defeat the government. Its armed forces grew bigger and later were developed into a liberation army with the capability of waging guerrilla warfare against the government. In 1980, the CPT announced that it would upgrade its strategy to the defensive level. However, its dream was shattered in the same year because the army became aware of the danger to the country if the communists were allowed to further develop their strategy to such a level. One more step and the communists would be able to wage a conventional war against the government. Any country that allows this to happen will eventually be turned into a socialist state.

For this reason, the army ordered all army regions to launch an offensive against limited target areas by sending troops to penetrate all strongholds of the CPT's liberation army. As a result, the 3d Army Region captured the command center of the CPT on Khao Kho mountain in 1981. Khao Kho was the place where the CPT set up its temporary command headquarters and it planned to set up its government there after it took over Thailand. In 1982, the 4th Army Region captured the command center of the CPT's southern branch with a number of

strongholds including camps 508, 357 and their satellite bases in the areas of Chong Chang and Nua Khlong of Ban Na San and Wiang Sa Districts. The national armed forces have also destroyed all the communist camps in the southern region such as those in Kanchanadit and Khian Sa Districts in Surat Thai and other places in Phatthalung, Trang, Satun, Songkhla and Nakhon Si Thammarat Provinces. These heavy setbacks suffered by the CPT in the southern region resulted in the subsequent mass surrender of communist insurgents in the areas under the responsibility of the 2d and 3d Army Regions.

The loss of the CPT's command centers and strongholds throughout the country, which can be attributed to drastic army operations, have completely shattered the CPT's dream of waging a conventional war against the government. The future for its revolution is very dim. It will have to start anew, and it might take 20-40 years before it will be able to regain its capability of guerrilla warfare and set up strongholds like the ones on Khao Kho in the north and at Chong Chang and Nua Khlong in the south. More important is that the government has adopted more correct policies. Policy No 66/23 dated 23 April 1980 has caused a rift within the party and huge numbers of defectors. The CPT's revolutionary war is definitely hopeless.

The only conceivable alternative for the CPT now is a national war. If a national war erupts, the CPT can hope to seize state power as the communists did in China and Vietnam in the past. To no one's surprise, outbreaks of fighting along the Thai-Kampuchean border are always good news to the CPT. It is even more pleased by any intentional or accidental intrusion into Thai territory by Vietnamese troops in hot pursuit of Khmer Rouge soldiers.

If the Thai leaders do not understand this problem, they might easily lead the country into such a war. If Thailand enters a national war, it cannot hope to be safe from communist hands. It can see what happened to the Indochinese countries.

CSO: 4207/8

ATHIT: NO PROMISES MADE TO EX-CPT'S

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 31 May 83 pp 1, 12

/Text/ The army chief of staff insists there is a plan to reduce the "Red Areas" for the sake of good administration, even though this would mean reducing the authority of the Internal Security Operations Command. General Athit insists the military have never made promises to communists who have left the jungles; the military have only agreed to raise their standard of living to be equal with that of the people in general.

Gen Pamote Tawornchan, chief of staff of the army, said in an interview that the reduction of Red areas would be made according to the intensiveness of the communist activities in those areas, and that such a reduction would be made step by step. The areas would be reduced from first level to second level, from second to third, and from third to fourth, and from fourth to nothing.

The army chief of staff said this plan was an instruction from the commander in chief of the army, Gen Athit Kamlang-ek, in his capacity as director of the prevention of communist activities operations. His order was that government civilian employees in the 38 provinces could be transferred without consideration by the Internal Security Operations Command (ISOC), as was previously required, except in cases where the transfers were made in midyear.

Asked by reporters if such a reduction of Red areas would be the reduction of the ISOC's authority, General Pamote said, yes, it would be, but it would be good for the administration of the country.

In the meantime, Gen Athit Kamlang-ek said there would be a detailed statement about this later. And the budget used for suppression operations would be changed to budget for development, except for budgets for areas where the communist movements are still active.

Asked by reporters about the complaints made by ex-communists that the government never kept the promises made to them, the commander in chief of the army said, "We never made any promises; we only agreed to raise their standard of living to that of the general population."

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CSO: 4207/123

INSURGENTS SOUGHT IN PRACHUAP KHIRI KHAN PROVINCE

BK060348 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 6 Oct 83 p 3

[Text] The First Army Region has declared several areas in Prachuap Khiri Khan Province off-limits to unauthorised persons beginning 15 October.

No outsiders will be permitted into the off-limits areas for the next year without permission from the governor.

An announcement stated that certain groups, in pursuit of their interests, have collaborated with communist insurgents in the affected areas while some Burmese minority groups have made use of the thinly-guarded border areas to store supplies, carry out political and military activities and instigate public dissent.

It adds these elements have behaved as influential people, violated the law and caused trouble for law-abiding citizens by engaging in narcotics trafficking, arms running, smuggling and log poaching.

Army assistant chief-of-staff Major General Wanchai Ruangtrakun said the ban would be enforced for a year from 15 October. Those already settled in the areas before the announcement must produce household registration certificates to the authorities, he added.

He said a similar operation would be launched, if warranted, in neighbouring Phet Buri Province.

A combined task force comprising rangers, volunteers, police and troops will undertake the task of suppressing the outlaw elements, he said, adding that a special task force centre would be set up in Muang District which will also serve as information office.

He called on marine police to set up patrols of the province's coast to curb smuggling.

The off-limits areas are Ang Nam Yang Chum, Tambon Hat Kham, Kui Buri District; Dan Singkhon, Tambon Ko Lak, Muang District; Chong Songkalon, Tambon Huai Yang, Chong Hup Pak, Tambon Huai Yang, Chong Hup Pak, Tambon Na Hukwang, Khao Lan and Khao Chong Lom, Thap Sakae District; Chong Nong Bon, Chong Chi, Chong Nong Hoi, Tambon Ang Thong, Thap Sakae District; and Tambons Chaikasem and Ron Thong, Bang Saphan District.

PRK BORDER DEMARCATION HALTED ; ETHNIC THAI PRESENCE IN PRK NOTED

Bangkok MATHUPHUM in Thai 19 Aug 83 pp 1, 12

[Article: "Vietnam-Kampuchea Sets Up Cold Storage; Prepare To Send Out in Competition With Thais"]

[Text] Vietnam-Heng Samrin attacks Thais for biting off territory. Second Infantry division halts the establishment of new border markers until negotiations with the tripartite coalition government. At sea, 53 Thai fishing boats have been captured this year. Vietnamese military has set up cold storage in Koh Kong in competition with the Thais.

On 17 August, Maj Gen Prachum Phibunphanuwat, commander of the 2d Infantry division, told reporters that he had received orders from the army to hold up on the building of the new Thai-Kampuchean boundary markers until discussions are held and agreement is reached officially between Thailand and the Democratic Kampuchean tripartite coalition government.

Previously, the commander had told reporters that the division was about to set up the new boundary markers at the border in the area of Taphraya District, Prachinburi from the beginning at marker No 28 down to that at Marker 50. They will start by setting up points at Nong Samet and Nong Chan villages where there are 70,000-80,000 Kampuchean refugees, in order to lessen the problems of the opposing side encroaching on [our] territory in the attacks on the Kampuchean resistance.

Major General Prachum said the new border markers would be 3 meters high, 10 meters wide and 1.5 meters thick with Thai, Khmer, and French words and with Thai and Kampuchean flags, but they received orders to halt construction as mentioned.

Previously the Radio Phnom Penh of the Heng Samrin regime and Radio Vietnam, aired attacks on this new Thai border demarcation, saying Thailand was invading Kampuchean territory and biting off a piece of land.

The office of the secretary of the army announced the news regarding the situation on the sea on the 18th, saying that on 3 August armed Kampuchean fishing boats captured another three Thai fishing boats, Samutcharoen Province two, Sengchaisamut two, and Ruamchok Pramong three, with 54 people. The boats came from the Samutprakan pier and had fished near Kampuchea's Pulaopanchang Island.

But, in any case, later all the people on board were released and returned with another boat.

The office of the secretary of the navy announced that since January Thai fishing boats have been captured in Vietnamese territorial waters 10 times and in Kampuchean territorial waters 3 times. They have also been captured in Burmese territorial waters 5 times, Malaysian territorial waters once, 53 boats in all.

In addition, the Chantaburi-Trat border defense command announced that in July Vietnamese soldiers Koh Kong captured about 20 Thai fishing boats that had permission to fish in Kampuchean territorial waters around Koh Kong. The boats came from the area of Khlongyai District, Trat Province. They were not willing to let the boat owners pay to get them back.

In addition, Vietnamese soldiers in Koh Kong forced Thais living there to go back to their original homes. For those unwilling to go back, the Vietnamese did not allow them to earn their living fishing, the principal occupation of the Thais there.

From these appearances and other news reports, the border defense command claims that Vietnam is inclined to fish at Koh Kong itself and the Vietnamese military has set up a large cold storage room for these activities.

9937

CSO: 4207/159

'OBSERVER' URGES TOUGH STAND AGAINST SRV

BK030415 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 3 Oct 83 p 4

[Article by "Observer": "Flexibility Again Rears Its Ugly Head on Kampuchea"]

[Excerpts] Mention "Kampuchea" in a casual conversation and you will notice that it has become a household word. You read about it almost every day in the newspapers, English and Thai, particularly at this time of the year when the issue will come up for debate in the United Nations General Assembly.

A series of initiatives have been taken by the ASEAN countries in the last 5 years to have this problem resolved in a manner that would not be at the expense of any country's legitimate interests. Let us pause for a second and take a look at what ASEAN has done so far.

I do not know when the rabbits will stop coming out of the ASEAN hat; indeed, they seem to be in unlimited supply. But instead of a rabbit I would not be surprised if we find something else coming out every once in a while, at least for a change. In fact, this is what I think we should be seriously **thinking** about. And there are many reasons why I say this.

First, the Vietnamese could not care less. We are in fact doing them a favour to get for them a real "peace with honour" which they cannot do themselves. And yet they have been making mockery of our efforts. They have at times even managed to drive a wedge not only between the ASEAN countries but also among our own people.

Second, a lot of our people seem to have misunderstood our purposes in Kampuchea. There are a few so-called "political pundits" who have urged that we should be more "flexible" now that this terminology has crept in, I wonder if the list of activities mentioned above in which the ASEAN countries have been engaged are not "flexibility," then what is flexibility?

I would like to ask this question: Flexibility for what? We are not the guilty party, why should we be so concerned? Malaysia's Foreign Minister Ghazali Shafie was right when he said at the June meeting that it should be Vietnam which must adopt a flexible approach towards ASEAN and Thailand, not the other way around.

Third, most of the world, even though they deplore Vietnam's ignoble conduct in Kampuchea, seem to have got it wrong also. Instead of asking for flexibility from the other side, more and more demands are being directed at ASEAN every year. Take for example Australia, which has been Thailand's close friend since the days of SEATO and still is today. Although the issue may have been shelved for the time being, Australia's proposal of assistance to Vietnam as a means of luring the latter out of the Soviets' embrace is still alive and well.

I suppose it is true that with a lot of money, you can do a lot of things. Not long ago someone suggested that we should ask the Japanese to help by "buying the peace" in Indochina. No doubt they could do to the Vietnamese the same as they have conquered the rest of the world with their economic power. I do not know what their decision will be, but up to now it seems that the Japanese must have considered Vietnam a very bad investment.

So I would like to suggest that after this General Assembly session, in which we will again "break their back," let us review and reconsider the existing processes in getting peace in Kampuchea. Let us see that, after we have broken their back this time, it will be permanently crippled as well. Let us, in short, get through with them. What really have we got to lose?

Let us reverse all the processes except one: Keep our resolution at the General Assembly going for as long as necessary. At the same time, we will not obstruct, as we are now doing, the Chinese attempt to bleed the Vietnamese white. Let the Vietnamese stay in Kampuchea for 30 years instead of five more years as Singapore's Prime Minister Le Kuan Yew once predicted. It is logical to assume that the longer we keep Vietnam at war, the safer it will be for us. That has been the case up to now.

Of course, this may be the cruelest way to do it for the sake of peace in our country as well as for others, especially at the grave risk that the whole Khmer race might perish. But that should also serve as a reminder to the Khmer people that if they want their country back, the time has come for them to really get it together and stop all the nonsense among themselves which has been going on at present.

We may not succeed in all of these but it will not be for want of trying. It will not be, in the final analysis, our fault. Yet it is unfortunate that we are being plagued by self-doubts. Why should we be? After all, we should never forget that of all the countries of this region we alone have survived the last 200 years. A nation may need many qualities, but in order for us to survive for the next 200 years it will require faith and confidence in ourselves. Always remember: Sceptics do not build peace; only idealists are the builders.

CSO: 4200/68

S&T MINISTER: DDT BAN LIKELY; ANTIMOSQUITO DEVELOPMENTS NOTED

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 2 Aug 83 pp 1, 12

[Article: "To Stop the Use of DDT Completely; People Fear Poison, Dare Not Eat Vegetables"]

[Text] Damrong Latthaphiphat, minister of science, will recommend completely stopping the use of DDT, saying that it is extremely toxic. Even those who impart it for sale dare not eat vegetable crops because they fear the poisons from DDT. He maintains that the use of microorganisms to control mosquitoes is a fact, and he is preparing to use them in the control of other insect pests in the next 2 years.

Before going into the Cabinet meeting this Tuesday morning, Mr Damrong Latthaphiphat, minister of science, technology and energy, answered reporters' questions concerning progress in the use of microorganisms for mosquito control, saying they are now speeding up the process.

"I would maintain that the use of microorganisms for mosquito control is a fact because it has been tested and is a success," Mr Damrong said.

The minister went on to say that the use of these microorganisms is not of special significance in mosquito control only, but will lead to biotechnology knowledge useful in medicine, industry, and agriculture as well. It is anticipated that in 10 years the use of biotechnology will be of great benefit to the nation.

In the future we will use microorganisms to control various insects, such as caterpillars, which the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives is now seeking ways to eradicate and which at present we must use chemicals to control. When the poisons from the chemicals used to kill insects collect in crops or vegetables that people eat, the poisons accumulate in our bodies and are a future danger, Mr Damrong disclosed.

"Onions have poisons from DDT from the bulbs to the greens. We cannot let the Thai people eat them. Therefore the ministry is firmly determined to recommend discontinuing the use of DDT in Thailand," said Mr Damrong.

The minister disclosed that he also knew that the owners of the companies that sell DDT in Thailand are unwilling to eat the crops and vegetables; that they

knew of the harm of the poison, but that the ordinary citizen did not really know and ate these things. So, the Ministry of Science is firmly determined to stop the further use of DDT in Thailand. He also said that the United States had stopped using DDT long ago.

Reporters asked if we stop using DDT, what chemicals will be used to control insects, because at present there is no real, effective use of microorganisms to control insects. Mr Damrong answered that when we stop using DDT we will have to use a substitute that contains fewer harmful substances.

Reporters asked how much money would be budgeted toward the use of microorganisms in mosquito control. Mr Damrong answered that the present budget is 1 million baht from the budget of the World Health Organization, and it is now to be increased by 5 or 600,000 baht. He has promised scientists who do such research that he will look for an even greater budget.

"At the latest we will know the results within 2 years. We will know the possibilities for using microorganisms to control the various insects, and I will report the results to the people periodically so they will know this is not just talk," Mr Damrong said.

Reporters asked about reports that oysters and mussels carry toxic paralysis, causing people who eat them to become paralyzed and possibly to die. Did the ministry have a solution? Mr Damrong said that it is no problem; that this was not a difficult matter and it is much easier than mosquito control. He has known about this for a long time. The origin of the problem is factories which release toxic lead substances into the rivers and sea, causing these shellfish to be poisoned. There are several ways to resolve this.

Mr Damrong gave as an example of a solution the controlling of factories, absolutely forbidding them to release toxic substances into the rivers or seas and not permitting shellfish farms to be set up near factories.

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CSO: 4207/159

LARGE-SCALE POLICE EXTORTION REPORTED IN BANGKOK

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 3 Aug 83 pp 1, 12

[Article: "Wimon Reveals Influence, Bangkok Police Squeeze 500,000 a Day From Buses"]

[Text] The director of the Bangkok Mass Transportation Authority [BMTA] revealed great "influential godfathers" in Bangkok saying that they are none other than uniformed police officials who are extracting income in the form of queue fees for small buses all over Bangkok. They get up to 500,000 baht per day in this way alone. Anyone who resists is shot.

The meeting of the senate special commission to study dark influences, outdated laws regulations, and orders causing social injustices commenced in parliament last Tuesday and revealed the details of the conduct of "influential people" according to Mr Wira Musikaphong, deputy minister of interior, in his capacity as spokesman for the commission.

It was revealed that Mrs Wimon Siriphaibun, BMTA director and a member of the commission, told the meeting of dangerous conduct from dark influential powers of heads of small bus queues that have resulted in extortion and many murders.

In a detailed report by the BMTA director, she said that the mass transit organization itself was threatened by influence, in that queue fees were collected collected from the minibuses running along the BMTA routes. Fifty baht per day was collected by police officers per zone traveled by the minibuses. A minibus that passes through two areas pays the police 100 baht per day, for example.

Mrs Wimon revealed that the money the minibuses had to pay to the "head of the bus queue" was divided among all the police officials according to the areas the buses passed through and when computed the money collected from buses all over Bangkok in a day was almost half a million baht.

Besides police officials, other "influential people" also benefit from this bus payment extortion, the director of the mass transit organization disclosed.

"Today there are still demands to collect this money, and many of those who have refused have been shot, with police not able to do anything to the gunmen."

Mrs Wimon said. She named for the commission one police officer who belonged to the metropolitan police command headquarters who was heavily involved in this.

News reports say that the police officer that Mrs Wimon named has the rank of major general. The revelation of his name in the meeting brought great astonishment from the important officials in the meeting, especially Supreme Commander General Saiyut Koetphon, and Lt General Han Linanon, commander of army region 4, who is chairman of this commission and the person who initiated the plan for the senate to set up the commission to study these matters for submission to the government for consideration as to how to proceed.

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CSO: 4207/159

REPORT ON EASTERN SEABOARD DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

BK050415 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 5 Oct 83 p 2

[Text] About 112,000 million baht will be pumped into the Eastern Seaboard Development Project, with the government and private sectors playing equally important financing roles, according to a report by four consulting firms.

The study by Coopers and Lybrand Associates, Maunsell Consultants, Sinthu Phunsiriwong Associates and Huszar Brammah Associates stated that about 55,000 million baht would come from the government, with the private sector providing the other 57,000 million baht.

About 87 per cent of the total would be needed from this year until 1991, said the report, with government investment representing about six per cent of the government's current total capital expenditure.

The project--which covers 8.3 million rai in three provinces, namely Chon Buri, Chachoengsao, and Rayong--aims to shift the industrial burden from Bangkok, to create new trade and development opportunities outside Bangkok and to use industrial reform as the basic process in the programme's initial stage.

The study added that the main financial problems which must be faced are the need to attract very high levels of overseas investment in heavy industries and reduction of government revenues, as a result of import substitution and operating losses expected from public services.

However, it said that there will be two main benefits--first, the economic benefits derived from substantial long-term saving in foreign exchange, due to local production of heavy industrial goods and export earnings.

It said that the total foreign exchange could rise to about 40,000 million baht annually.

Secondly, social benefits as the project would create about 131,000 jobs throughout the eastern region, which would, hopefully, raise the region's urban population to more than 200,000 people.

The study identified the following as the investment programme's main components:

--National and regional infrastructure: This includes ports and railways, which would initially suffer high levels of operating losses. However, suggestions are made on ways to minimise costs.

--Heavy industries and supporting infrastructure at Ban Map Ta Phut in Rayong Province: This is expected to generate an attractive financial rate of return, if all projects proceed as planned. The study says that major infrastructure should be undertaken only when industrial demand has been determined.

--Light industrial growth at Laem Chabang, which offers a very attractive basis for new town development at relatively low cost, provided construction of the port goes ahead.

CSO: 4200/67

TRADE, JOINT FISHING VENTURE WITH VIETNAM ADVOCATED

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 1 Jun 83 p 11

/Text/ The hostility between Thailand and Vietnam or Annam has existed since the Ayutthaya period, the main cause being Kampuchea.

This is because Kampuchea is a buffer state between Thailand and Vietnam or what was called Annam at the time. However, Kampuchea's status as a buffer state is not good for either Thailand and Vietnam, for it has become a constant cause of war.

It is so because Kampuchea and Laos were once part of Thailand's territories, both through Thailand's occupation by force during the Ayutthaya period and through Kampuchea's and Laos's request for protection during the Rattanakosin period.

Later, both countries struggled for independence, and when they did not succeed they persuaded the Annamese to come into their countries so that they could bargain with the Thai. This was the reason Thailand and the Annamese continued to fight for 14 years--until finally both sides simply withdrew their forces on their own.

This kind of history has often repeated itself, even though these days foreign powers have become involved to a great extent.

The continual feuds and disputes between Thailand and the Indochinese countries have become part of the tradition of coexistence between Thailand and these countries.

But as far as trade between Thailand and these neighboring countries is concerned, individuals and villages along the border have been trading for a long time. Even today, when the border is closed, or when there are trade prohibitions, such contact between individuals and villages continues.

But Thailand and Vietnam are split apart by Laos. Therefore, there can be no trade along the border. The two countries have to have a direct trade route, or they have to haul their goods across the waters and seas to each other. The latest figure of the amount of trade recorded between Thailand and Vietnam for 1981 was only \$630,000 or 14.49 million baht.

However, there is also an indirect trade between Thailand and Vietnam with Singapore as a middleman. According to the latest figures, the trade involving the goods of Singapore itself and those of Thailand amounted to \$90.9 million or 2,090.7 million baht.

Come to think of it, it is a pity that we lost this income; it should have been ours, even if it is only half of that figure. But because of the principle that we adhere to and because of the law involved, we have lost this opportunity. In particular, we lost the opportunity to trade in strategic goods with Vietnam.

During General Kriangsak's administration, Thailand gave Vietnam a million baht's worth of credit for the purchase of consumer goods, mainly grains, especially rice grain.

But it is odd to see that Singapore could buy rice from Thailand and sell it directly to Vietnam--by simply loading Thai rice at the Klongtoey port and shipping it directly to Vietnam, without even stopping at a Singapore port first.

The Vietnamese ambassador submitted a complaint to Thailand and requested our Ministry of Commerce and Ministry of Foreign Affairs to make an arrangement to sell rice to Vietnam directly, without going through Singapore. This was because Singapore charged Vietnam a middleman's price, as if Singapore sucked Vietnam's blood until it dripped.

Yet Thailand remained indifferent, and continued to ignore Singapore's dealing with Vietnam until now Singapore is rich with thousands of millions of baht in its pocket, as reported.

Now, in a few days, the Vietnamese are visiting Thailand once again. Whether they will have something new to negotiate with us, I do not know. But Mr Pichai Rattakul, deputy prime minister, who visited Vietnam during the days of normalizing relations with them after the Americans had left, indicated that he would like to see more trade between Thailand and Vietnam.

In particular, Thailand has asked that there be a joint venture in fishing in the Vietnamese territorial waters, which are rich with lobsters and high-priced fish.

In fact, this matter had already been raised between the Vietnamese and Thailand; but neither side was serious about it. This is because the meeting in which this subject was discussed was held at a private sector level. And the Vietnamese had put forth conditions that were difficult for the Thai to accept.

As a result, there were no agreements made; and fishing in the Vietnamese waters has been done mostly quietly and stealthily. And now it is done by paying local influential people in each fishing area.

So, if we can be serious about this subject on the occasion of Mr Nguyen Co Thach's coming visit to Thailand, it will be a good thing.

At least, we will not lose the blood and lives of our fishermen too often; and in addition, it will be beneficial for watermen. This is because there is almost nothing left in the Gulf of Thailand.

AMBASSADOR REAFFIRMS STATUS OF RELATIONS WITH LAOS

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 27 May 83 pp 1, 12

/Text/ The Thai ambassador to Vientiane indicates that the border clashes are not always the result of political causes. This time the clash took place because brother Lao wanted revenge against some Thai for personal reasons. So, they stirred things up. The ambassador also revealed the kind of diplomacy that Thailand used with Laos.

Mr Sompong Faijampa, Thai ambassador to Vientiane, the capital of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, said to reporters during his return to Bangkok for official visit that the latest clash between Thailand and Laos on 22 May resulted not from political or military conflict, but from a local issue, a dispute between individuals at a local level.

Mr Sompong put the happenings in chronological order by saying that the clashes started on 18 May when six Thai went fishing in the middle of the Mekong River, an area of Bueng Kaan District, Nongkhai Province. They were arrested by the Lao soldiers. One of them was released on condition that he must kill an individual Thai with whom those Lao soldiers had a personal feud, in order for the remaining five Thai to be released. If he did not fulfill their condition, the Lao soldiers would cross over to kill more Thai.

On 20 May, Thai fishermen were fired upon while they were on their boat in the middle of the Mekong River. One was seriously injured, one missing, the rest escaped to the Thai side. On the same day, Lao soldiers used a heavy weapon to fire across the river, killing two Thai. And later, on 22 May, they clashed with the Thai authorities, as reported earlier.

Mr Sompong said he had made a protest by sending an aide-memoire to the director general of the Political Department of Laos's Foreign Ministry. But Laos has not indicated that it has admitted to the mistake, although Laos promised that it would try to tighten its control to prevent further clashes.

With regard to the Thai policy toward Laos, Mr Sompong said Thailand adheres to the principles agreed on by ranking officials of both countries during the Kriangsak administration, which provide that a dispute must be solved promptly at the local level first before it reaches the national level. He went on to mention a special policy which Thailand has toward Laos:

"Not only do we consider Laos as an adjacent neighboring country, but we also hold that the Lao are our brothers by blood. The practices between our two countries are, therefore, beyond ordinary rules and regulations governing the ways in which we deal with other countries. These practices are outside belief and beyond ideology. We adhere to harmonious and peaceful means.

12282

CSO: 4207/123

COLUMNIST CITES REASON FOR HIGH MILITARY DESERTION RATE

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 7 Jun 83 p 5

/Column: "Day and Time of Sakkasem Hutakom"/

/Text/ To be a soldier, to save his country is the duty of every male. That is a slogan or a statement expressing the value of being a soldier, with which the authorities would like the public to agree.

But "a man" who is conscripted will agree with this statement only if he has gone through the experience of being a soldier. Before that experience, most men believe:

To be conscripted is no different from, pardon the expression, being arrested and jailed.

And this is probably the reason why a great many soldiers deserted from the armed forces.

For this reason the government has had to promulgate an amnesty law forgiving military deserters, and requesting them to report back to the armed forces.

I believe that high-ranking military officers who are "the brains" of the armed forces are not ignoring this problem, and that they are searching for ways to prevent and to correct and to find out why Thai males--who normally are not cowards, love their nation and their friends, are obedient, and follow the instructions of their superiors--are so afraid to serve their country as a soldier that they desert the army even before becoming a regular. And they desert the army in even greater numbers after they have become a regular. This is in spite of the law providing for punishment for deserters both before and after becoming a regular. Deserters do not fear jail terms as much as they fear being a conscripted soldier.

Whatever the preventive measures the "brains" of the armed forces are taking (I think they are taking), we civilians do not know yet. The military people might think that it is not a matter which we should know.

However, if they should think that we ought to know, and if they would be willing to hear our views, we would like to offer some recommendations, with

love for the soldiers who are the defense of the country. Because we are sincere, we believe that they would see our true intention, and not scold us and say that we do not know our duty.

If they would be kind to us regarding this matter, perhaps many mice outside of an Aesop fable might be able to join forces to remove dust from the eyes of a "lion," so that the "lion" might see the way leading to measures to prevent Thai males from deserting the armed forces.

And I would like to give just one example.

Soldiers must have discipline!

Monks, too, have discipline!

But the monks' discipline differs from that of the soldiers in that those who become ordained request to be ordained and voluntarily adhere to the discipline. So monks can stick with their discipline without any trouble.

This is different from being conscripted into the army. The conscripts are forced to follow the discipline; they are affected both physically and mentally. They have to follow both the regulations and the law. It is the kind of practice that deprives the conscript of both independence and freedom.

Military discipline is strict, and provides for punishment for violators. One wrong move means violation of the discipline, and the violators are punished accordingly by their superiors.

When they are conscripted they have to follow hundreds of disciplinary rules. Instead of being praised and respected like monks who adhere to moral precepts and observe disciplinary rules, soldiers, instead, are scolded, insulted, and trampled upon by trainers and superiors for one reason only: for and because of discipline and discipline only.

Senior soldiers persecute new recruits using discipline as an excuse.

The training sergeant exercises his power and assaults the new soldiers both physically and mentally claiming that discipline so dictates, and saying that he does what he does in order to mold the minds of the new recruits and to make them strong.

Commanders, at any level, use discipline to their own advantage, and as the sole measure to punish the conscripted soldiers.

The conscripted soldier makes a mistake and offends his commander, even slightly and inadvertently, and his commander punishes him severely, too severely.

This is what makes the new soldier so hate discipline, so hate and fear his commander, and so hate the condition of being a conscripted soldier that he shivers with fear.

This is what makes the conscripted soldier feel that what he does as a man, his duty to his nation, as required of all good citizens by the conscription law, is to suffer, to go through shame, instead of being praised and honored for having carried out the duties of a man.

This is what makes the conscripted soldier feel that being a soldier is no different from being an inmate, and that a military training camp is no different from a jailhouse.

This is one of the causes, and it is a major cause outlined and revealed by a Thai male who has been conscripted and who has deserted the armed forces.

It is better to be locked up in a prison where one suffers physically but where one has no mental anguish, as one does when one is conscripted and then trampled upon.

The conscripted soldier must have thought his through before he decided to break the law; he knew for certain that the punishment for desertion is a jail term.

The general public cannot help but say amen to the broadmindedness of those, whoever they may be, who originated and wrote up the amnesty bill to pardon military deserters, and who fought so that they finally succeeded in getting the bill passed by the parliament.

What I have said so far--the ranking soldiers who are the "brains" among the officers in charge of seeking a solution must have understood where to begin finding the solution to the problem of military desertion.

Yes! The training sergeant. They ought to stop using as trainers those sergeants who have been previously submitted to cruelty when they were privates.

I beg your pardon. I have no intention of charging that the sergeants who have been privates are all hardhearted because they were previously mentally tortured, and now they take their revenge on the new recruits.

What I intend to say is that those sergeants in active service have good intentions, want to train the new recruits so that they may be disciplined, which is in line with the old tradition that has been passed on to them. These people will never see any other way that they would consider better than the way they were trained. This sort of training to them has become a theory based on practical experience; it is the kind of experience that they themselves are very clear about.

But this is the method of training that must be changed and prevented from being passed on before it makes so many recruits resort to desertion that none are left in the armed forces.

Please change to training by a teacher who understands psychology, who is educated, who is trained in an academy established specifically for military trainers.

Take a look at the trainers, lecturers of the National Defense Volunteer Forces. See how civilian volunteers train volunteer forces so that the number of national defense volunteers grows. They are not bored, and do not think of escaping.

That method should be capable of being adapted for use with conscripted soldiers. I do not think that the problem of "soldiers deserting the military" will end once and for all.

If the "lions" would be willing to let "mice" help get the dust out of their eyes, without thinking that this is an interference in their military duties.... Many more out-of-service mice would scramble to do their good citizens' duty by helping our respectable "lions." This we are sure of.

You are invited to respond.

We are willing to give you room in this column so that you can help the "lions" put up a strong defense for the nation. Civilians love the military, too, and the nation, sir.

12282

CSO: 4207/123

FISHERMEN FORBIDDEN TO VIOLATE TERRITORIAL WATERS

Bangkok SIAM .RAT in Thai 25 May 83 pp 11

/Text/ The Fishery Department made an announcement to forbid Thai fishing boats from violating neighboring countries' territorial waters in order to reduce the loss of property and lives; it also revealed the details of an international fishery project. Singapore has contacted Thailand to purchase 20 Thai boats for a fishery cooperation project with Bangladesh.

Mr Wanit Warikul, deputy director general of the Fishery Department, disclosed to reporters that the department has made an announcement forbidding Thai fishermen to fish in neighboring countries' territorial waters because many Thai fishing boats have been seized and Thai fishermen harmed by neighboring countries' coast guards. Many Thai fishing boats have been destroyed and many Thai fishermen killed. So far, 56 Thai fishing boats, worth more than 135 million baht, have been seized. And for 1983 alone, 22 boats have already been captured. Of this number, the Vietnamese have seized the most--14 in all, Burma 7, and Indonesia 1.

The countries which forbid Thai fishing boats to fish in their waters are Vietnam, Burma, Malaysia, India, Indonesia and Bangladesh. The department's announcement would not only prevent economic losses and the loss of Thai fishermen's lives, but would also help improve our relations with neighboring countries as well.

The deputy director general of the department also referred to the "Krapong" fish and lobster farming projects by saying that the fishery department is requesting a 2 million baht budget from the Funds for Farmers Division for the farming of brown rice in a 160,000-320,000 square meter area in Bang Pakong District for feed for Krapong fish and lobsters. This is because Thailand has had to import 10 million baht's worth of brown rice yearly from China, Canada and Brazil. If the farming of brown rice is successful, it will greatly help reduce the cost of Krapong fish and lobster farming. This is because the cost of brown rice farming is only about 10,000 baht for each unit of 1,600 square meters.

12282

CSO: 4207/123

RTN COMMANDER GIVES BACKGROUND TO SHIP PROCUREMENT CONTROVERSY

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 26 May 83 p 3

/Text/ The commander in chief of the Royal Thai Navy said in his disclosure of the background of the purchase of the corvette that everything was done according to the Cabinet's decision--the decision that a ship be bought from a country which is assisting Thailand. And he added that the controversy which has arisen is the result of an involvement by a trading concern, in which someone has lost his interests.

Adm Somboon Chuapiboon, commander in chief of the navy, said the purchase of the ship corvette was made in accordance with the plan to develop the navy, and that there was a plan to purchase three frigates; the navy already has six; but only three can be used effectively.

The navy, Admiral Somboon continued, has a budget of 203 million baht. Therefore, the navy called a meeting of ranking naval officers on 2 May 1981. The meeting agreed to propose the purchase of a heavy ship. A proposal was submitted to, and approved by, the Ministry of Defense for the purchase of a corvette, a change from the plan to buy a multipurpose ship.

And later it was agreed to buy a ship with the weight not exceeding 1,000 tons, armed with a surface-to-air and surface-to-surface weaponry, and also capable of protection against mines; and the price would be in the range of 1,800 million baht. The navy would buy two of them.

Afterwards, the navy set up a general committee to handle this matter. The general committee agreed to issue an invitation to bid to companies and foreign countries through their ambassadors in Thailand. Fifteen companies requested bidding forms, but only 13 companies returned the bids. Having considered the details of the 11 bids, the committee kept only 3 for further consideration.

The three bids were submitted by Takoma Company of the United States, CNR of Italy, and Waspier of England. Having considered the prices and the suitability offered by the three companies, the general committee decided to purchase a Corvette PSMM 16 at the price of \$143 million or 3,296.15 million baht. This is a reduction from \$148.8 million originally offered by Takoma.

However, after the general committee made a decision to buy the corvette, the Italian ambassador to Thailand went to see the commander in chief of the navy and requested that the bids be reconsidered. He also said this matter could affect the relations between Thailand and Italy. The admiral said he told the ambassador that the purchase was made according to the Cabinet's decision that a ship be bought from a country which is assisting Thailand.

Reporters asked the admiral if he would file a libel suit against the NAEW NA newspaper, which ran the story on an interview by Maj Gen Pramarn Adireksarn, head of the Thai Nation Party, on the corvette affair. Admiral Somboon said he did not want to be an enemy of anybody; he did not want to have to make any explanation. He added that this is an affair in which someone lost his trading interest.

12282

CSO: 4207/123

BRIEFS

GOVERNMENT SUPPORT OF CONFERENCE REQUESTED--The office of the Head of the Islamic Faith in Thailand has announced its intent to arrange an Asian and Pacific Regional Islamic Conference in Bangkok and urges the government to support it. Dr Imron Malulim, secretary to the Head of the Islamic Faith in Thailand, told SIAM RAT yesterday morning 4 August, of news reports that Libya is requesting to convene a conference of Islamic leaders, also called "imams," from the Asian and Pacific regions, in Bangkok, and that this was the intention of the office of the Head of the Islamic Faith in Thailand, which is arranging it together with the Libyan organizations for the propagation of Islam, but they have not yet been able to set the time. The secretary said that setting up the regional conference of imams will bring great benefit to Muslims of the region, and they would therefore like to ask the government for support and to consider it important, because of its great benefit to Thailand. In addition, it would make Muslims attentive to the work of the office of the Islamic Head, not only in promoting the religion within the nation, but also at the international level and in promoting understanding among Muslim leaders as well. Dr Imron said that in his contacts and discussions on this matter with Mr Pichai Rattakun, deputy prime minister, Mr Pichai said that personally he fully supports it because it would show that there is wide freedom of religious belief in Thailand. Mr Pichai also said that it would have to be discussed with the Foreign Ministry first and that he would be happy to support it fully if the Foreign Ministry submits it to the prime minister for consideration. [Text] [Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 4 Aug 83 pp 1, 12] 9937

INCREASE IN COMPUTER IMPORTS--From 1979 to 1982 Thailand imported over 7,000 computers, costing almost 800 million baht. The customs department has swept up 100 million in import duties. The trend is increasing. In 1982 it was over 100 percent greater than 1981. Mr Amnuai Yotsuk, deputy minister of finance, revealed to SIAM RAT that in the last 4 years (1979-1982) Thailand imported 7,025 computer items, costing 755.10 million baht. From 1979 to 1981, the customs department collected 126.42 million baht in import duties and sales taxes on computers. Mr Amnuai also revealed that, considered year by year, the quantity of computers imported each year appears to be increasing at a very high rate. That is, in 1980 the rate of increase was 90.59 percent and in 1982 the rate of increase over 1981 was 100.7 percent. It is expected that the rate of increase in computer imports for 1983 will certainly be higher. Computers used in general work and computer games are taxed in the same bracket by Customs: that is 84.53, composed of import duties of 33 percent and

another 7.7 percent in local sales and municipal taxes, a total of about 40 percent tax. Computer software is taxed according to the 92.12 bracket, composed of 50 percent import duties and 7.7 percent in local sales and municipal tax, a total of about 55 percent, said the deputy minister in conclusion. [Text] [Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 11 Aug 83 p 10] 9937

APPOINTMENTS OF OFFICIALS--Labor Department Director-General Wichit Saengthong was appointed governor of Sing Buri Province in the annual reshuffle approved by the cabinet yesterday. He will be succeeded as director-general by Khon Kaen Governor Chamnan Photchana. All the appointments and promotions approved yesterday will become effective as of 1 October. [Excerpt] [BK070339 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 7 Sep 83 p 1] Commerce Minister Koson Krairoek has announced the appointment of several senior officials in the ministry, effective from 1 October. Under the announcement, Mr Somsak Yamasamit, assistant director-general of the foreign trade department, will become the department's deputy director-general replacing Mrs Oranut Osathanon who will become an adviser to the Commerce Ministry. Mr Prakat Thinanon, director of the patents and trade marks division of the commercial registration department, will become deputy director-general of the department replacing Mr Prathip Tanthaprasana who is to retire on 30 September. Mr Somphon Kiatphaibun, specialist of the business economics department, will become deputy director-general of the department replacing Mr Thawin Chatsuwan who is appointed inspector of the Commerce Ministry. [Text] [BK070339 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 6 Sep 83 p 13]

NEW LABOR BODY FORMATION--The labour department yesterday gave well-known labour leader Phaisan Thawatchainan permission to set up Thailand's fourth labour body, the Thai Trade Union Confederation [TTUC]. Mr Phaisan, who is TTUC president, claimed that the TTUC represented 90 labour unions, a figure disputed by Labour Congress of Thailand President Amat Khamthetthong, who said that the new body only represented 16 unions. According to the law, a labour body must have at least 15 labour unions before it can seek a licence. Mr Amat said that the new labour body only underlined the widening split in the labour movement, which was detrimental to labourers as a whole. [Text] [BK221311 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 21 Sep 83 p 2]

BUNKERS, AIR-RAID SHELTERS--The 1st Army Region has already established 622 bunkers and air-raid shelters worth about 6 million baht in several provinces bordering Kampuchea. Chief of staff of the 1st Army Region Maj Gen Wanchai Ruangtrakun says that the money spent on the establishment came from an 11 million baht fund donated by the public since March last year. The construction of bunkers and air-raid shelters is aimed at securing safety for Thai military forces operating at the Kampuchean-Thai border and also for villagers living along the area. [Excerpt] [BK221311 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 19 Sep 83]

PLAN TO BUY SUBMARINES--The navy will go ahead with its plan to buy submarines to bolster the Thai fleet. The plan has been reaffirmed by newly appointed Navy Commander Admiral Praphat Chanthawirat. The admiral has also revealed that the navy has set up a working committee to finalize a proposed plan to change the firing control system of its corvette warships which are now under construction in the United States. The committee has been set up after it was

found that the original system was overpriced. The modern weapons expected to be installed on the two corvettes include antisubmarine missiles, Harpoon long-range antiship missiles, and Sea Sparrow surface-to-air missiles, as well as 72-mm cannons. The committee is expected to come up with a report [words indistinct] within next month. [Text] [BK040609 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 3 Oct 83]

CLASHES WITH SOUTH INSURGENTS--Yala--Government forces clashed with communist insurgents and Muslim terrorists about 50 times in the five southernmost provinces during the past year, a senior army official reported. Col Chamnong Phairot, commander of the Civilian-Police-Military 43, said nine guerrillas were killed and more than 400 surrendered. He said the figures were for the fiscal year ending September. Government forces also seized more than 50 strongholds and guerrilla camps. Civilian-Police-Military Unit 43, which is responsible for the southernmost provinces of Songkhla, Satun, Pattani, Yala and Narathiwat, has been fighting guerrillas of the Communist Party of Malaya and Communist Party of Thailand, as well as guerrillas of various Muslim separatist movements. [Text] [BK050605 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 5 Oct 83 p 6]

MEETING WITH NETHERLANDS--Thailand yesterday agreed with the Netherlands on the setting up of a joint business council to further trade and industrial cooperation on a more continuing and efficient basis. The agreement was made today after the first Thai-Dutch Joint Commission meeting which was held from 30 September-5 October at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Bangkok. According to the joint press statement released today, the meeting also discussed the development of the eastern seaboard and related Thai projects. In this connection, the Netherlands delegation assured that technical support to port development projects would be arranged. The Netherlands delegation, led by Foreign Trade Minister Bulkestein also expressed interest in cooperating with Thai official units to look into the problem of flood control. The statement said both sides also discussed potential areas for cooperation in agriculture and agro-based industries. They also agreed that the second meeting of the joint commission will be held next year in the Netherlands. [Text] [Bk060625 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1230 GMT 5 Oct 83]

DEFECT OF CPT LEADER WINAI--Communist Party of Thailand [CPT] Politubro member Winai Phoemphunsap is expected to surrender soon because of major conflicts within the party, special branch police commander Pol Maj-Gen Kasem Saengmit said yesterday. Government officials had approached Winai to give himself because of his dissatisfaction with party leaders and because his suggestion for the party to hold the Fifth Party Congress was turned down. After his idea was rejected, Winai accused the CPT of being an ideological dictatorship and resigned from all positions, including his post as secretary of the northeast operation zone. Pol Maj-Gen Kasem said Winai would not face financial problems if he quit the CPT and returned to the city because his family is rich. Winai, 52, was a former Thammasat University student activist who fled to the jungle in 1957 during the Sarit Thanarat regime. [Text] [BK050629 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 5 Oct 83 p 3]

CSO: 4200/68

AGRICULTURE

HAI HUNG PROVINCE CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT AGRICULTURAL POLICIES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Sep 83 p 2

[Article by Nguyen Phung, Director of the Hai Hung Province Agricultural Service: "Hai Hung Province Conducts Intensive Cultivation of Two Crops"]

[Text] Pleasant Results

In Hai Hung Province, agricultural production is paramount. The average field area per capita is only 690 square meters. Consequently, the province advocates intensive cultivation, multicropping and in depth exploitation of the land.

The results attained are as follows:

The total area of sown and transplanted rice increased from 230,500 hectares in 1975 to 235,153 hectares in 1982. The average two-crop rice yield rose from 48.32 quintals per hectare in 1975 to 66.16 quintals per hectare in 1982. The winter crop area in 1975 was only 11,218 hectares; in 1982, there were 30,663 hectares.

In 1975, Hai Hung Province contributed 110,872 tons of grain to the state; in 1982, this figure rose to 177,849 tons; and the average per hectare contribution rose from 960 kilograms in 1975 to 1,513 kilograms in 1982. The total amount of grain delivered to granaries for the entire 1983 grain year has risen to 195,127 tons. There were 130,427 tons from the 1983 fifth-month--spring crop alone (accounting for 35 percent of the total output of this crop), raising the average per hectare contribution to 1,700 kilograms. As for food, the province contribution of 12,465 tons of pork in 1975 rose to 13,224 tons in 1982. Districts with high contribution percentages were Cam Binh with 2,110 kilograms of paddy per hectare, My Van with 1,369, Tu Loc with 1,689, Ninh Thanh with 1,649 and Kim Thi with 1,603 kilograms.

Hai Hung has applied many methods of intensive cultivation. First of all, the old farming habits were completely replaced, shifting from wet to dry cultivation of the fifth-month--spring crop. Previously, the entire province conducted wet cultivation of this crop over more than half the area. In some of the districts, nearly the entire area was under wet cultivation. Now, 95 percent of the area throughout the province is under dry cultivation. Three of the districts, Tu Loc, Cam Binh and Ninh Thanh, conduct 100 percent dry cultivation. Hai Hung considers dry cultivation as a "method of intensive

cultivation of scientific significance." Naturally in dry cultivation, draft animal power must be emphasized but the introduction of machinery to the fields must not be neglected. In 1975, the area worked by machine accounted for only 17 percent. In 1982, although the cooperatives calculated their gains and losses and the weather underwent complex changes, this figure rose to 37.7 percent. Dry cultivation created conditions for in depth exploitation of the land and progress toward intensive cultivation. Specifically, it created a base of land for the introduction of machinery and an increase in the amount of subsidiary food crops.

For each "microclimate" area, Hai Hung defined each crop to work three crops per year (two rice and one subsidiary food). This method is becoming a habit. Worthy of attention is that the tenth-month rice transplanting is completed during July, 8 August at the latest; and direct sowing of tenth-month rice, especially the early variety, allows harvest before 5 October and prompt working of the land to plant the early winter crop varieties. White potatoes are one crop which is best planted during October.

From the interconnecting crop seasons above, we defined variety collectives suitable for a province with up to 50 percent of the land producing three crops per year. The spring rice is primarily Nong Nghiep 8 with simultaneous direct sowing of Can Tho 2 and a portion in 75-10. Early winter rice in the fields must be of short maturity, 100 days or less. The agricultural schedule for two early tenth-month rice plantings has been clearly defined: planting one harvested before 5 October and planting two harvested before 30 October. Only in this manner can a winter crop be worked; not counting the winter crops which must be planted in pots for 10 to 15 days (watermelons and tomatoes). When harvesting the early tenth-month rice and working the winter crop, draft and labor power must be highly concentrated in order to achieve "morning rice and afternoon melons" over each portion of land. At the same time, dry silt must be prepared in order to plant winter crops over a wet soil base to assure the agricultural schedule.

In Hai Hung Province, party committee and administrative echelons directly supervise agricultural production; and specialized sectors serve as a staff to assist them; especially in supervising the agricultural schedule, crops and variety structure. Districts must review the production plans of cooperatives. In supervision methods, emphasis is given to the creation of uniformity between districts and between the cooperatives in one district. Four districts and towns have now attained from 70.07 to 76.86 quintals per hectare (before 1981, not one district achieved 70 quintals). Six districts have attained from 60 to 70 quintals. There is only one other district, in a semi-hilly and mountainous area, and it has also attained more than 50 quintals per hectare. The entire province has 437 agricultural cooperatives, only 50 of which have not attained 50 quintals per hectare. Thus, 88.6 percent of the cooperatives and 92.94 percent of the two rice crop land in the province have attained from 50 to 98.98 quintals per hectare.

Consequently, the grain contribution increasingly rises. The living standards of the people have become fairly stable and have been improved.

Three Conclusions

1. Elevating the realization of all echelons and sectors, especially their realization of intensive cultivation and multicropping techniques and methods, is an arduous process of gradually overcoming arbitrary supervision methods. For example, it is necessary on one hand to persuade local areas to voluntarily shift from wet to dry cultivation; while on the other hand to provide specific supervision during each period in draining water, opening and closing conduits, supplying electricity and fuel, pumping water, inclining fields, etc. Schedules for sowing seedlings, transplanting, direct sowing, variety structures, etc. all demand specific, firm and resolute supervision.

2. During the past 2 years, the shift from job contracts to product contracts with the laborer has been one of the reasons for new steps made in intensive cultivation and increased uniformity. When product contracts were initiated, many previously poor acidic fields with low yields rapidly become high yield fields. Nearly all of the districts have fields that achieved yields of only about 50 kilograms of paddy per sao prior to product contracts but now produce from 80 to 100 kilograms. Many families by investing much additional fertilizer and effort have achieved from 120 to 150 kilograms per sao such as in the districts of Cam Binh, My Van and Ninh Thanh.

3. Agricultural production supervision must be calm and firm, especially during periods of complex changing weather. In Hai Hung Province, the fifth-month--spring season is usually very warm or with prolonged cold weather; the tenth-month crop is often waterlogged; and during the winter, heavy rain is encountered during harvest of the tenth-month rice. The province usually contends with these complex weather conditions by sowing seedlings and by direct sowing during the best times and farmers are trained to bank up winter crops before harvest on damp and wet ground. The rice crop usually produces high yields during each crop and the entire year with each year higher than the year before. Of course, there must not only be calm and firm supervision but also the application of many different methods of intensive cultivation and education of the cooperative members in the proper techniques. Consequently, the fifth-month--spring rice crop yield in Hai Hung Province has rapidly increased from 23 quintals per hectare (in 1975) to 34.64 quintals (in 1982); the tenth-month rice crop yield increased from 25.27 quintals in 1975 to 31.52 quintals in 1982; and the two rice crop yield for the entire year increased from 48.32 quintals in 1975 to 66.16 quintals in 1982. The 1982-1983 fifth-month--spring crop alone produced 36.50 quintals. However, the total grain output was less than that produced by the 1981-1982 fifth-month--spring crop because of a reduced subsidiary food crop output.

The results noted above allow our province to declare that the "burned fifth-month crop, rotten tenth-month crop" situation has been totally eliminated. Hai Hung Province has reached a situation of sure fifth and tenth-month crops despite the complex weather conditions (with the exception of typhoons and floods).

Nevertheless, Hai Hung still has several existing problems. Cooperative rice yield contracts are still low. The rice variety system is not yet truly good

and high variety quality has not yet been achieved. There are areas in which rice and winter crop work is mixed up. Subsidiary food crops have declined. State-operated facilities engaged in variety work are not yet models of technology, etc.

Destination Direction and Proposals

In Hai Hung Province, the agricultural potentials are still extremely great. An objective of 8 to 10 tons per hectare in one district and throughout the province is still the long term ambition but with full conditions for early achievement. Hai Hung must solve the existing problems and overcome difficulties with efforts by 1985 to achieve from 950,000 to 1 million tons of grain (including 800,000 tons of paddy). The way to accomplish this is high intensive cultivation and strong multicropping; intensive cultivation of rice to expand the winter crop; and expansion and intensive cultivation of the winter crop to achieve rice intensive cultivation. At the same time, stock raising must be promoted to create additional sources of fertilizer for intensive cultivation of rice as well as subsidiary food crops.

The province will exert all efforts to achieve the objectives above. However, on the agricultural front, it is impossible not to have the influence of the central government. Promulgated economic policies usually have an active or negative effect on agricultural production (development or trampled in place).

We see at the present time that there are a number of policies which do not truly encourage intensive cultivation. We wish to boldly propose to the state that:

The 5-year grain obligations must be clearly stabilized. If mobilization quotas for each crop and year are assigned with excessive changes, many cooperatives will be unable to feel at ease in production. If both the output and population increase and the overall quota is also increased, the standard of living must inevitably be lower than the previous season. If the contracted yield does not increase or only increases by 5 percent over the previous crop, the cooperative has no way to mobilize sources in the cooperative to fulfill the overall quota. Consequently, the 1983 fifth-month--spring crop in the province was a bumper crop but the standard of living was lower than after the previous crop.

Set agricultural product prices that allow the province to compensate for production expenses and to provide a profit. At the present time, the prices for a number of materials bought by the farmers from the state are high and in many cases are unstable. The relationship between sales and purchase prices is still irrational in many instances.

We suggest that responsible agencies of the central government study and promptly institute more suitable methods of solution to encourage agricultural production, the foremost front.

POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

DAC LAC PROVINCE PROMOTES NOMAD SETTLEMENT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Sep 83 p 2

[Article by Phung Viet Dieu: "In Dac Lac Province, Nearly 40,000 Nomads Settled"]

[Text] Since the middle of 1977, the campaign to settle nomads in Dac Lac Province has become a widespread movement among the masses. More than 7,000 families with nearly 40,000 members have basically converted to settled farming and a settled life. More than 13,000 have been partially settled. Local party organizations and governments have led the masses in overcoming the difficulties left behind by the old regime, abolished the concentration areas and have led the people back to their old villages and to new living areas. The situation of scarce production land, hunger and tyrannical sickness and disease of the past no longer exists. More than 20,000 families with more than 40,000 laborers of the ethnic minorities have established 60 of the 171 agricultural cooperatives in the province. More than 2,500 laborers have become workers in the dozens of state farms and forests. More than 6,000 hectares of two-crop wet rice land and more than 20,000 hectares of dry land have been turned into fields. From a system of one-crop slash-burn rice fields, the farmers have begun the production of grain, food and industrial crops and have gradually begun to engage in forestry. Models of settled farming and settled life agricultural production, forestry and coordinated agriculture and forestry have begun to appear.

Results of the settled farming, settled life campaign illustrate the sensitivity and efforts of the local party organizations and government in carrying out the ethnic minority policies of the party. Not satisfied with the initial results and not stopping at the leadership experience gained through the campaign, Dac Lac Province has summarized 8 years of the settled farming and settled life campaign and has corrected the tardiness and formalism in order to raise the quality of the movement.

Closely connecting settled farming and settled life with construction of the district level is a foundation for well-organizing and rearranging production and social labor redistribution, protecting and utilizing forest and land resources in a rational manner and at the same time, effectively maintaining security. Aimed at achieving the objectives above, a new realization among the ethnic minorities in the province must be unceasingly elevated. The settled farming and settled life campaign must be an undertaking of the masses; and all sectors and echelons have responsibility. The nature of the movement

bears a unified spirit demanding satisfactory achievement in accordance with the mechanism of the "party leading, the state managing and the people the masters." In the initial step, not only abandoning the capitalist system, the ethnic minorities of the central highlands also eliminated several social systems to advance directly to socialism, a leap forward of historic significance. From nomadic farming and life, still low labor productivity and standards and with an impoverished material and technical base, to promptly acquire a warm, full and happy life, there is no other way than to travel the production road of the state farms, state forests, state operated enterprises or cooperatives. Making workers of and collectivizing the ethnic minorities takes time; education must be insistent and awareness thorough in realization and must be the result of simultaneously achieving the three revolutions of which the scientific and technical revolution is the key. Nevertheless, in the initial period of the campaign, the cultural and ideological revolution must be emphasized in order to eliminate the old and build the new. Unceasingly developing the collective ownership rights of the people, encouraging the spirit of self-reliance, successfully achieving the ethnic minority policies and taking advantage of assistance from the central government have a decisive significance in organizing and handling the settled farming and settled life program. High results must be attained for the campaign primarily through campaign awareness of the movement. Force in supervision is an expression of impatience but waiting and not being receptive to prompt changes in accordance with the requirements of the movement at the primary level also cause delay. Locations without a state farm, state forest or state-operated enterprise and those with a sparse population, even if there are still a number of people who have not yet volunteered to become workers, must organize and form cooperatives and production collectives in accordance with the established economic structure.

Specific planning in accordance with the economic structure has confirmed the need for moving slightly in front in order to have a production course for each primary level unit, to create material and technical conditions to support production and to stabilize populated areas with advancement toward the formation of area towns and one economic and technical complex after another. A separate home for each family and a planned family garden of 1 to 2 sao with a rich crop structure are of high value in developing a rich economy in excess of the assigned production of the collective. Along with the 40 state farms and forests of the central and local area, there are cooperatives and production collectives. Dac Lac Province must further expand and develop the specialized state farms and forests to serve as a nucleus and fulcrum for attracting almost all the ethnic minorities into collective work in the settled farm and settled life movement. Achieving that objective, not only will the material and cultural lives of the people be improved but also, ranks of management and scientific and technical cadres will be discovered and developed on the spot, right in the production movement.

A source of capital and material forces is a factor with a fairly decisive effect in achieving the settled farming and settled life program. A plan for mobilizing this source is necessary for proper exploitation and use. Besides the settled farming and settled life capital of the central government, it is also possible to use the capital construction funds and operating funds of all

production, cultural, educational, etc. sectors which have been allocated to the province for work relating to rural construction; and to use part of the annual savings of the local area for settled farming and settled life work. Socialist labor man-days must be mobilized in the province along with the manpower and material of native merchants in order that when the capital and materials of the state are limited, it will still be possible to successfully achieve the program established with the motto of "The state and people, the central and local area working together."

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